

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE NOMINATION.

It may now be more than ever truthfully said that it is the unexpected that happens in Dakota politics. When the Pierre convention assembled Judge Gifford, of Canton, was generally looked upon as the most improbable candidate in the dark horse stable. After twelve hours of silence, without a single word of information from Pierre, the telegraph suddenly flashed the information that he had been elected on the twelfth ballot amidst great enthusiasm. This result will, although unexpected, be received with satisfaction, and as a nomination in republican Dakota is considered as good as an election, Judge Gifford may with certainty be addressed as the next delegate. The telegraphic columns give the details of the proceedings, and at this late hour it is only necessary to summarize the entire record by stating that it is a victory of the field over Raymond, who started in with 173½ votes, and who afterward secured within a very few of enough votes to capture the prize. While Judge Gifford is a South Dakota man, first named by Pettigrew for the honorable position, his nomination is nevertheless pre-eminently satisfactory to North Dakota, which was instrumental in a positive degree in making the nomination.

O. S. Gifford, the nominee of the Pierre convention, is one of the most prominent lawyers of the great Sioux valley, and is a resident of Canton, Lincoln county. He is about forty-three years of age and was formerly a law partner of M. W. Bailey. After the death of Mr. Bailey Mr. Gifford became the leading lawyer of the Sioux valley, and practiced before Judges Kidder and Bennett. Mr. Gifford is conservative in all matters; is a prominent Mason and a sound and level-headed republican, with a splendid professional and party record. The republicans of Dakota have selected better than they thought.

As the details of the work of the Pierre convention become known, and as the outcome is given a sober second thought, the more satisfactory is the nomination of Judge Gifford. His selection was made possible by votes secured from the local candidates from all sections of the territory, and North, South and Central Dakota and the Black Hills were almost equally represented on the decisive ballot. It is not a distinctive victory for any particular section, which fact is in itself a subject for mutual congratulation. So readily did the opposition to Raymond finally consolidate and fall into line, and so spontaneous was the enthusiasm and congratulation that followed, that it would appear that fewer delegates than usual started for home with sore heads and aching hearts. There were no geographical lines in the contest. It was a square fight between the opponents and adherents of the present delegate, and so deliberative were the preliminary proceedings that the opposition improved the ample time afforded them by uniting upon the strongest and most available candidate. McKenzie led off with the first trump card and Pettigrew, McMasters and Mellette followed suit. No Dakota candidate ever entered upon a contest with his friends and supporters so evenly distributed, and no candidate throughout the broad domain of the United States can so surely count upon an election as the republican nominee of the territory of Dakota. Judge Gifford, under the circumstances, is in excellent position to unite all of the previously existing factions, and the Tribune believes that he will demonstrate the wisdom of the convention by so doing.

The republicans of Burleigh county in convention assembled, Saturday by resolution instructed the delegates appointed to attend the Ninth legislative district convention, to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. E. A. Williams as a member of the next territorial legislature, and also commended by resolution the valuable services rendered during the last session by Messrs. Nickens and Benson. There was but one sentiment expressed in the convention, and Mr. Williams may well feel proud of the endorsement that he received. His re-election is already assured, which fact is a pleasant one to record. His public record is absolutely above just criticism. Burleigh county delights to do him honor.

Whatever may be said of the personal popularity of Delegate Raymond or of his services in congress, the fact was pretty well demonstrated by the Pierre convention, that he is not a shrewd politician. Starting out with only twenty-four votes short of a nomination, with several factions possessing the necessary votes with which to combine, it is a poor tribute to his political powers that he did not secure the prize.

Gov. PIERCE has issued a short address to the people of Dakota in regard to the proposed exhibit at New Orleans. He deems it important that there should be a good display of products, and suggests that in addition each county should prepare a statement of its advantages, with the facts desirable for settlers to know about the price and quality of land.

quantity open to claim and settlement, crops to which it is best adapted, yield, water and fuel, schools, churches, etc., all attested by county officers. These descriptions not to exceed seven hundred and fifty words, an ascent to the office of the governor at Bismarck before October 1.

OF THE result of the Pierre convention and the epitome of the decision of the supreme court in the capital removal case, the Pioneer Press speaks as follows editorially: "The long wrangle over the Dakota capital question is happily set at rest by the decision of the supreme court of the territory, affirming the constitutionality of the act creating the capital commission. Notwithstanding the somewhat obscure opinion rendered last year by Judge Edgerton to the contrary, the conclusion arrived at is not unexpected. It certainly will not be unsatisfactory if it shall tend to remove one of the subjects which have stirred up unending bitterness between Dakota factions. The head of Bismarck has lain uneasy ever since the prize of the capitalship was awarded to her. First the questions raised as to the legality of the commission and its acts were to be settled by the courts; and then South Dakota, vowing vengeance for the advantage which she believed to have been taken of her in this manner, was to be confronted in the next legislature. The first bridge has been safely passed, and the second is probably made more secure by the work done at Pierre only the day before the supreme court decision was made known. There was, no doubt, a quiet disposition on the part of influential North Dakotians to concede the delegate to the southern part of the territory on the understanding that the capital question should not be reopened. How far that understanding went toward defeating Raymond and nominating Gifford it is impossible to tell; but in connection with the final action of the court, it may prevent any attempt on the part of the next legislature to undo the work of the last. Bismarck reads her title clear, and the first demand of the territory, north and south, is for division and admission. Even the worst of congresses could hardly delay that long after the presidential election is out of the way, and then South Dakota will be able to have all the amusement that can be got out of locating a capital for herself."

THE Minneapolis Tribune gives this sketch of the gentleman who will be Dakota's next representative in congress: "The nominee, Oscar Sherman Gifford, was born at Watertown, New York, and is forty-one years of age. He removed to Illinois, in Boone county, in 1854, and was educated at Beloit (Wisconsin) academy. In 1861 he enlisted in the army as a private soldier, serving in the ranks two years, leaving service thereafter as sergeant of the Elgin battery. He has practiced law for fifteen years, and has held the position of probate judge. He came to Dakota from Illinois, locating at Canton, Dakota, in 1871. In stature he is about five feet seven inches high, of dark complexion, and a plain, unassuming man of modest, retired address, and would impress anyone as an able man. He has invariably refused political preferment, though tendered him at his home, and his selection now was at the earnest solicitation of his many friends. In his law practice he is regarded as a valuable member of the bar, and his practice has grown very remunerative. He can ill afford to neglect his extensive practice for politics, and acceded to the demand of his friends with some reluctance. He is a man of clear character and the type of a man that conservative Iowa would select for public honors, free, however, of fanatics. As a public speaker he is logical and impressive without profusion of adjectives, and is the equal, if not the superior, to any of his predecessors elected to congress from Dakota. He goes in without pressure or promises, and is not the candidate of politicians, but of the people. He will poll the full vote of the party in Dakota, and will come as near representing all Dakota as any man in the territory. He is a strong advocate for the division of the territory on any equitable line that will admit the south half as a state."

THE Fargo Republican has changed from a morning to an evening paper. It is beginning to be understood by the business men in Dakota cities that it is too much of a strain to support half a dozen papers where there should be only one or two. They wisely conclude that their patronage should be given one paper so that it may afford to increase its facilities and more ably represent the city from which it is issued.

AFTER the Huron convention it was generally reported that Hon. R. F. Pettigrew "went ashore with the driftwood." He must have floated back into the stream, however, as at the Pierre convention he turned up with open sails and carried off the champion pennant by the successful nomination of his friend, Judge Gifford.

THE citizens of Morton county who have had occasion to complain heretofore, can congratulate themselves upon the fact that at last they have sent a delegation outside that has accomplished something for the west Missouri region. Morton, as a member of the Missouri slope counties was largely instrumental

in the nomination of Judge Gifford. Morton county had a member of the committee on resolutions and finally was rewarded with two members of the territorial republican committee and a member of the executive sub-committee. The region west of the Missouri river received all that she asked for and with the co-assistance of Burleigh and Kidder counties, even more than she expected.

DAKOTA must be excused for her undue enthusiasm over the question of who shall be delegate to congress. It is the only office that the people of the territory at large can fill. The pent up patriotism that is given vent on congressional and gubernatorial contests in the states has to be bottled up for two years in the territories and then uncorked in the delegate convention. The brethren in the states will therefore kindly overlook any unusual number of black eyes and sore heads that are now homeward bound from Pierre.

THE resolutions adopted by the republicans of Dakota, assembled in convention at Pierre, are timely and are not a mere putting together of words and meaningless expressions. They voice the wishes of the people and pray for nothing that is unjust or unreasonable. When Dakota is admitted to statehood many of the things now asked of congress as a favor can be demanded as a right. Dakota will not always be compelled to kneel at the throne and humbly beg for favors.

DELEGATE RAYMOND accompanied the North Dakota delegates as far as Aberdeen. He was greeted at different towns by numerous friends, and although defeated for renomination, his friends in the south as well as the north hastened to assure him that they appreciated his services in the past. Probably no defeated candidate ever received a greater ovation.

Six thousand people paid 50 cents each to see Sitting Bull at a New York museum one day last week. When the Pierre convention adjourns Col. Allen should send for Delegate Raymond and exhibit him as the only survivor of a battle recently fought near old Fort Pierre. A wig can be substituted for the scalp that he is now minus.

COL. LOUNSBERRY, the editor of the Journal, and the Bismarck postmaster, will please fall into line. Before doing so, however, it will be necessary for the first to turn a somersault, the second to finish the dish of crow that is set before him, and the third to demonstrate his ability and willingness to climb a greased pole.

EMERY STORRS says that he believes Geo. Wm. Curtis and all of the other independents would object to his reading the Ten Commandments upon the ground that such reading would have a tendency to raise the scandal issue and cast personal reflections upon the Democratic candidate.

THE nomination of Judge Gifford will make a tremendous draft upon the ready made stock of taffy which the Journal always keeps on hand, and will afford a choice opportunity to witness some fine exhibitions of grand and lofty tumbling by the Journal editor.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER for Dakota, Alexander McKenzie, is meeting with excellent success throughout the territory in his efforts to obtain funds and samples of products for the Dakota exhibit at New Orleans. He has visited nearly every portion of the territory and will probably finish the canvass by next week.

THE earnestness with which Colonel Lounsberry advocated the renomination of Delegate Raymond was equalled only by the alacrity of the jovial colonel in assuring the nominee at Pierre—Judge Gifford—five minutes after the result was announced that the Bismarck postmaster was for his renomination two years hence.

THE Fargo Republican says that North Dakota has been downed. Nothing of the sort. North Dakota votes nominated Judge Gifford for delegate to congress, and the Tribune believes the result will prove universally satisfactory, and that Cass county, even, will soon cease grieving.

THE Minneapolis Journal does Hon. Geo. H. Walsh a gross injustice when it says that he led in the break that defeated Raymond. Mr. Walsh stood solid. Some of his delegation were a little shaky, but with the exception of one, Mr. Walsh was able to hold them in line for Raymond.

THE Valley City Times strikes the key note as follows: "Raymond can attribute his defeat solely to distrust of those who would have been pleased to remain his friends."

DR. BENTLEY: If it must have been a dark horse why couldn't it have been me.

OLIVER DALRYMPLE, North Dakota's great bonanza farmer, has harvested 32,000 acres of wheat and will thrash over 600,000 bushels.

MELLETT: Let me see, I believe Mr. Flower was mentioned as a probable

democratic candidate for president. Where is he now? I have something to say to him.

THE earnings of the Northern Pacific show an increase of \$55,700 over the same week last year. The immense shipment of wheat this season shows its effect.

DENNY HANNIFIN: The woods are full of saints, but winners are scarce.

JOHN B. RAYMOND: A complimentary resolution is better than nothing.

SAM. McMASTERS: Great is the barrel, but greater is the ballot.

GIFFORD got there.

NEWS COMMENTS.

THERE are 105 money order postoffices in Dakota.

SIoux FALLS has ninety prisoners in its penitentiary.

CLEVELAND will be like the earth next November—flattened at the polls.

RAYMOND's votes were loyal and hung together well—but they did not win.

"HAPPINESS consists not in possessing much, but in being content with what we possess."

TWO Chinamen who were born in Walla Walla, Washington territory, and are now of age can vote.

MRS. HAYES was president for four years. I don't see why I shouldn't be.—Mrs. Belva Lockwood.—Chicago News.

MISS MOROSINI must already regret her elopement. The fact that she is 27 years old has been published in all the papers.

"THE iron heel of monopoly is on the neck of labor," remarked Ben, as he showed the conductor his pass.—Utica Observer.

THE man who spends his vacation in a liquor saloon has it announced in the papers that he is taking a few days rest at Bar Harbor.

IT is safe to say that no one in Dakota territory was so surprised at the outcome of the Pierre convention yesterday as John B. Raymond.

THE report that British gold is being sent to this country to elect Cleveland will assist Mr. Blaine materially to the presidential chair.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: It isn't the foreign count who threatens havoc to our American girls—it is the dude coachman who wears the cockade.

JOHN KELLY says "a weaker man than Hancock is running against a stronger man than Garfield." Kelly knows what he is talking about, too.

THE colors of the Salvation army are thrown to the breeze in nineteen countries, and the army prints eighteen journals in six different languages.

OLIVER WORMALD, an Englishman who proposes to go over Niagara Falls in a rubber ball, exhibits no fear concerning the trip, although he has never been married.

THE credit system has its drawbacks in business, but in truly good newspapers it is highly approved. It is a wise paragraph that knows its own father.—Springfield Union.

BEN BUTLER says he is charged with running a sort of a political side show, and he offers a big reward if somebody will be kind enough to tell him which side.—Merchant Traveler.

THE late Senator Anthony remembered his friend, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, by bequeathing to him the Charles Sumner silver tankard, water pitcher and silver cup, and the sum of \$2,500.

A RASHFUL young man who asked to see a Third ward girl home was told yes, he could see her home if he called there next night, but as it was she was going home with the other fellow, just then.

STANDING ELK, one of the Sioux chiefs who participated in the Custer massacre, died in Brooklyn, Iowa, last week, of consumption. He leaves but few mourners, but is said to have been quite wealthy.

THE foolish man foldeth his hands and saith: "There is no trade, why should I advertise?" But the wise man is not so. He whoopeth it up in the newspapers, and verily he draweth trade from afar off.

THE colored people of Cambridge, Mass., have signed a petition asking that the license giving to a skating rink proprietor be revoked for the reason that colored persons are excluded from taking part in the skating exercises.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: A Westchester, N. Y., woman has been fined \$250 for striking her husband with a bed-slat in a quarrel about a pie. Had she struck him with a pie in a quarrel about a bed-slat, she might have been hung for murder.

OFFICIAL reports from the Maine election give Robie, 73,921; Redmond, 59,061; H. B. Eaton, 3,137; Eustis, 1,190; W. Eaton, 97; staggering 16. This shows the republican plurality to be 19,851, and

a gain over 1880 of 2,020. The majority is 15,411.

WHEN Johnson Nickens, in his convention speeches, spoke of "floating around the city," he probably meant to insinuate that the McMasters campaign is being wickedly wasted by being turned into the streets.

DULUTH TRIBUNE: Buffalo bones have become an article of commerce. If there is any demand for a Buffalo carcass, a real good one, weighing 220 pounds, might be procured in November. It will be an exceedingly dead carcass, too.

SAYS Mr. Morosini, "Money is not my standard, and had any worthy and industrious young man wanted to marry my daughter, I should have said 'yes,' even if he had not a cent. She should have enough for both." Have you any more daughters left, Mr. Morosini?

FARGO REPUBLICAN: After eight years, Sitting Bull, the slayer of Custer and his followers, is taken to New York and entertained in royal style. The cost of a single day's entertainment of this savage and his companions and their squaws is probably more than Mrs. Custer's yearly pension. This is a great country.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT is said to have a greater number of houses awaiting his occupation than any other American. He has one on Fifth avenue and another in Fort Washington, and rooms at the Herald office. His Newport villa is always in readiness, and he has also a fine establishment in Paris.

DAKOTA INDEX: If this isn't a corn country, it produces an awful clever imitation of the genuine article—so perfect as to bring it into great demand for seed in Iowa, Minnesota and other states that can (but somehow don't) grow good corn. Already are our neighbors sending up loud calls for a portion of the present bountiful and magnificent crop.

A SPECIAL train from Huron to the Chicago Times dated the 25th, says: "To-morrow surveyors start out on the Iowa and Dakota railroad, which begins in Sully county and runs north along the Missouri river to Bismarck, largely equipped for the work. They will run a line before the snow flies. M. Huggitt, William K. Vanderbilt, C. C. Wheeler, and other noted railway men will reach Huron tomorrow by special train from Chicago."

THE following in the Pierre Journal is very suspicious at the present time:

Gayly the candidate
Seeks the bar,
Where thrifty citizens
Throng from afar,
Singing "In search of thee
Hither we come,
Candidate, candidate,
Set up the run.
Hark! 'tis the candidate
Calls thee by name,
Up to the parapet
Swiftly they came,
And still his song's heard,
All through the din—
"Thiz times itz zom me;
Se'um mappugin!"

A RATIFICATION meeting was held at Fargo Saturday evening and the following resolution passed:

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of sectionalism in Dakota; that the designation of north and south Dakota as far as the common interests of the people of the whole territory are concerned, is obnoxious, and to arrange our action against the other is to unimpolitely and dangerously. Regretful of the defeat of our home candidate, the Hon. John B. Raymond, we cheerfully submit to the combined wisdom of the party of whom we are factors, and heartily endorse the nomination of the Pierre convention, Judge Oscar S. Gifford, as delegate to congress.

THE Burlington Hawkeye gets off the following: "Belva Lockwood is running for president on the woman's national equal rights ticket—there is a postscript to the name of that party, but we forget what it is—Belva is running for president, but she doesn't tap any barrel, and don't you forget it. She says if she is elected she will open a paper bag of marsh-mallows and a box of caramels, but she isn't going to pay for a campaign in advance. Rustle around girls and hoop things up if you want a caramel." Belva is going to fight it out on this crinoline if it takes all the rick-rack in America."

PIERRE JOURNAL: John Raymond, the Lollifall and Flabbergasted Snob of a sneaksby, who can't tell a Principle from a pea-nut, Sighs and Shudders, And rolls his eyes with Holy Horror, Because the North Dakota laddy-bucks are contesting one of the counties he claims to carry in his Hindmost Hip pocket, And says they are sham proxies and forged credentials.

John B. Raymond cannot Blarney or Bulldoze The boys with any such bosh and Ball-ragging. He is a mental bankrupt, and his boomlet is Buckering Out. Good bye, Johnny. Later. Welcome Gifford.

THE little city of, Pullman, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, is one of the most

remarkable in the world. Its great workshops, its hotel, its opera house, its library, its parks and public thoroughfares, as well as its neat, pretty dwellings, have all been commented on many times, yet few would think it had a population of 8,323 souls. Yet that is the number that the last census, completed last Saturday, shows. The population is divided as follows: 3,865 men, 1,799 women, and 2,665 children. It will be observed that the number of men is more than double that of the women. The first family moved into Pullman January 1st, 1881.

MODERN SHAKESPEARE: "How now Raymondio! Don't know a place named Pierre, where delegates congregate and vote and drink their beer?" "Aye, my good lord!" "Where combinations most do thrive, and dark horses gallop forth from unseen stables, the race to win?" "The same, the same, thou sweet interlocutor."

"And where the methods most mysterious do propagate and bring about results unlooked for and undreamed of?" "Aye, aye, most gracious questioner! It is a city far adown the river Mo. from whence I am by lordly dictate and command, requested my permanent camp to seek and pitch mine tent near the headwaters of Salt Creek. I go! I go!"

Tired of Life.

Perhaps one of the most startling suicides that ever occurred in Bismarck happened Friday last at the Merchants hotel. The chambermaid in making her morning rounds found a man in one of the rooms in an unconscious condition, which fact she immediately reported to the office. Upon investigation the proprietors of the house called in Dr. S. H. Hersey who upon examination found the man just alive and exerted every effort possible to revive him, but at 10:30 o'clock he breathed his last.

Coroner W. D. Smith was notified, and took charge of the body. After preparing it for burial he removed it to the morgue, and at 3 p. m. a post mortem examination and coroner's inquest was held by Dr. Hersey. In dissecting the stomach he found it contained morphine, and before the coroner's jury testified that the deceased came to his death by an over dose of morphine. The verdict of the jury was that he came to his death premeditatedly by an over dose of morphine. The grounds that the jury based their opinion on was partly upon the manner in which it is proven he acted previously to his death. Last Tuesday he arrived in the city and registered at the Merchants as T. B. Corner of Iowa City, Ia. In searching his clothes two letters were found addressed to C. Sturgeonbaum from H. Loiz, general agent for Hunsen. Fink & Co.'s organs at Pekin, Ill., dated July 29. The other postmarked at St. Louis, Ill., from Geo. F. Rosche & Co., general agents for Earhart Peerless organs, Chicago, Ill. From the contents of the letters undoubtedly he was traveling in the interest of the organ traffic. Two clergymen's half rate tickets were found issued by the Illinois Central and the Wabash St. Louis & Pacific railroads. One of them is dated at Colton, Livingston county, Illinois. A pawn ticket, stating that he had pawned his watch and chain for \$2.25 to R. M. Farrington & Co., Minneapolis, September 13th, furthermore, a naturalization papers stating that he was a German, issued in 1883, also a certificate of ordination dated at Grady, Ill., Oct. 9th, 1882, making him an ordained Lutheran minister, and last a letter apparently written by himself corresponding exactly with writing written upon the hotel register, dated at Bismarck, Sept. 15th, addressed "Dear Caroline. I expect it is my last letter to you, and I think it is the best that you don't know me. I am ever forever yours, C. Sturgeonbaum." He undoubtedly was in trouble regarding matrimony, which was the cause of his taking his life. Coroner Smith telegraphed to parties in Colton, Illinois, and will deter burying him until some word is received from that point.

Democratic Call.

Chairman Carland, of the democratic legislative committee, has issued a call, appearing elsewhere in this paper, for a democratic convention to be held at Jamestown, on Wednesday, October 8 for the purpose of nominating two members of the council and four members of the assembly to represent the Ninth district in the next territorial legislature. In this district there will be twenty-four delegates appointed as follows: Barnes 2, Burleigh 5, Billings 1, Benson 1, Emmons 1, Foster 1, Griggs 1, Kidder 1, Mercer 1, Morton 4, McHenry 1, Rolette 1, Sully 1, Stark 1.

The Medora Stage Line.

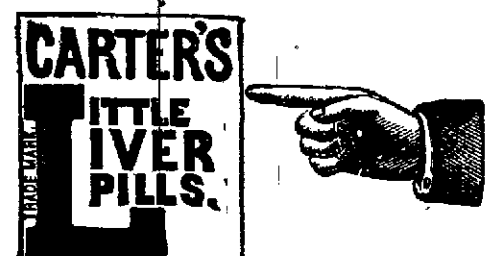
A. T. Packard and E. Duffelbach, constituting the Medora Stage and Forwarding company, the former general manager and the latter superintendent, have begun business of the transporting freight and passengers between Medora, on the Northern Pacific railroad and Deadwood. The distance between these points by the route now opened is 194 miles, the air line is 172 miles. There will be fifteen stations on the line, including terminal points. The route is said to be the finest stage route on the continent. The company starts with four first class eleven-passenger Concord coaches and fifty-nine head of splendid horses, and the outfit will be increased as necessity demands. This will be found by all odds the most pleasant route to the Black Hills.

The Legal Capital.

Minneapolis Tribune: The supreme court of Dakota has rendered a decision in the case of the territory against the capital commission, declaring that body a legal one and capable of exercising the powers given it by the legislature creating it. This finally settles the capital question and makes Bismarck legally what in fact it has been for some time, the seat of government for the territory of Dakota.

Will Go It Alone.

Alex. McKenzie, commissioner for Dakota for the New Orleans exposition recently telegraphed E. A. Burke, director general of the world's fair, declining to go in with any other state or territory to exhibit. From Mr. Burke he has received the following reply: "I congratulate you and Dakota that you have a first class location, with a flower garden, fountain, coconut grove, etc."



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If your ticket agent cannot furnish the required ticket, purchase to DULUTH, and our agent at that port will furnish you a through ticket and check your baggage to destination.

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Sealed proposals will be received until October 1, 1884, for the delivery at Bismarck, Dakota, of 100,000 bushels of oats, to be delivered at about two hundred thousand pounds of Old Oats.

Old Oats are to be separate and distinct from each other.

All bids should be addressed to the Medora Stage and Forwarding Company, Medora, D. T.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

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General Manager.

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2d We refer to Wamamakers of Philadelphia, Mary, of New York, and to the largest and best houses of the Eastern and Middle States.

3d By giving to one of the best merchants of each of these towns the agency of our silk, it concentrates sales, gives them a security and brings to the merchant a larger trade than when twenty people in the same town keep the same goods.

4d Obtaining large sales with no traveling expenses enables us to make special and liberal arrangements with the merchant so he can afford to retail our silk as low as consumers now pay for cheaper goods.

We respectfully solicit a correspondence with any good merchant in these towns or any large places in Dakota.

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35 Kingston Street, Boston.
35 Sharpe Street, Baltimore.

DR. BROADBENT,

The Old Physician and Electrician, who lectured in Bismarck, D. T., recently on Physiology, etc., should be consulted by every invalid in this city. He remains two months, until Nov. 6, at the Sheridan House, room 1, divorce free. His forty years' experience enables him to treat all Chronic, Delicate and Acute Diseases in either sex with marvellous success. Hundreds of Dakota references given.

Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vigor, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and Female Diseases are Speedily Cured by Him.

He Detects Diseases at First Sight.

County Convention.

The republicans of Burleigh county met in convention at the city hall yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing seven delegates to represent the county of Burleigh in the republican legislative convention for the Ninth legislative district, called to meet at the city of Bismarck on the 15th day of October, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., to nominate two candidates for the territorial council and four candidates for the house of representatives.

The meeting was called to order by J. A. McLean, chairman of the county committee, and on motion of F. H. Register was elected temporary chairman. E. A. Lilly was elected secretary.

On motion of C. B. Little the chair was instructed to appoint a committee on credentials and the following were named as such committee:

C. B. Little, W. H. Winchester, O. A. Southmayd, M. J. Edgerly, C. B. Rust.

The chair also named as a committee on resolutions Messrs. Fort, Raymond and Perkins.

The committee on credentials reported as follows:

First precinct—Not represented.

Second—Not represented.

Third—L. A. Larson, H. Jacobson, proxy Carl Peterson.

Fourth—Not represented.

Fifth—Not represented.

Sixth—Oscar Ward, proxy T. H. Collins.

Seventh—W. J. Sweet and T. A. Little, proxy G. L. Fort.

Eighth—S. H. Smith, W. W. Bigelow, A. R. Book, proxy J. W. Raymond.

Ninth—W. E. Andrews, proxy, O. A. Southmayd.

Tenth—Not represented.

Eleventh—J. F. Crum, proxy, E. A. Lilly, W. E. Wait.

Twelfth—Not represented.

Thirteenth—Jas Lowry, J. F. Jones.

Fourteenth—Geo H Glass, R. R. Mason, Wm Woods, proxy, R. R. Marsh.

Fifteenth—E. D. Rust, Frank Bush, E. C. Taylor, proxy, C. L. Rust.

Sixteenth—S. M. Cordon, E. Gallentine, D. A. Stewart, proxy, F. H. Eitel.

Seventeenth—Thos Richard, proxy, W. G. Perkins, H. C. Sinclair, proxy, R. W. Carroll, Henry Richards, proxy, J. F. Fort.

Eighteenth—P. F. Fosdick, M. E. Bridge, proxy, E. A. Lilly.

Nineteenth—E. M. Johnson, proxy, F. H. Register, L. A. Peterson, proxy, H. Harris, Gus W. Johnson, proxy, Carl Peterson.

Twentieth—Not represented.

Twenty-first—Geo P. Flannery, F. J. Call, Carl Peterson, C. T. Garrette, O. B. Little, J. A. McLean.

Second Ward—J. W. Raymond, E. H. Bly, F. B. Allen, A. J. Wheeler, Louis Peterson, M. J. Edgerly, proxy, Edgerly for E. H. Bly.

Third Ward—W. L. Griffin, proxy W. S. Moorhouse, W. H. Winchester, W. S. Moorhouse, E. J. Baker, proxy W. S. Moorhouse, E. A. Williams, Chas. Louis.

The report was adopted, and on motion of J. W. Raymond the temporary organization was made permanent.

On motion of W. S. Moorhouse, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three to submit a list of seven delegates and seven alternates to represent Burleigh county at the legislative convention: W. S. Moorhouse, O. A. Southmayd and W. H. Winchester were named as such committee, and made the following report which was adopted:

Delegates—Geo. P. Flannery, M. H. Jewell, E. H. Bly, L. M. Griffin, J. A. McLean, J. W. Raymond and C. A. Lousberry.

Alternates—Geo. H. Glass, W. E. Andrews, Jos. Woods, C. B. Rust, A. R. Buch, J. F. Jones and H. Harris.

The committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention use every honest effort within their power to secure the nomination of Hon. E. A. Williams as one of the members to represent this district in the next territorial legislature.

Resolved, That we commend to the district convention the services of the Hon. Johnson Nicksen, member of the last territorial council, and of Messrs. Benson and Williams, members of the last legislature.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this convention use every honest effort within their power to secure the nomination of Hon. E. A. Williams as one of the members to represent this district in the next territorial legislature.

Adopted unanimously.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. McLean and Williams, after which the convention was declared adjourned.

McIntosh County.

McIntosh county is at present securing the bulk of the home seekers that find their way to the Missouri slope. The land is the very best in the territory, and although recently surveyed and only thrown open to settlement the first of the past week, over thirty settlers have filed upon claims in the vicinity of Hoskins Lake. H. J. Whitley & Co. are largely interested in McIntosh county lands and offer unusual inducements to persons seeking permanent homes.

A little over ninety days ago, settlers began to settle on lands near the center of McIntosh county, and last Wednesday noon, the plats for several towns in the vicinity of Hoskins Lake were filed in the United States land office in this city, and at 3 p. m. the same day, business was lively about the land office, many claims being filed by settlers. Then the \$125 land with every quarter open for settlement, and the opportunity of getting near where the county seat will naturally be located. The new town of Hoskins Lake is situated in the center of one of the finest farming localities in Dakota, and will undoubtedly be one of the fast growing villages in the northwest. All people that have visited that vicinity, predict a bright future of Hoskins Lake.

Scotch Capitalists.

A party of Scotch capitalists, Geo. Andrews, R. C. Reid, Patrick Turabul and R. F. Watson, all of Edinburgh, Scotland, accompanied by J. M. Butler, son in law of Jay Cook, and D. K. Houtz, both of Philadelphia, and Alex. Majors of New York arrived in the city Saturday morning and spent a few hours looking around the capital of Dakota. About four o'clock they crossed the river to meet the east bound train at Mandan. Their car was attached, and the party returned to Fargo last night, where they will spend a few hours. They will go to Winnipeg and then will return to St. Paul and the east. The Scotch members of the party will sail for home about the 8th of October. This party, of which Jay Cook is at the head, have just come from Duluth, where they have been investigating the projected improvement of the

St. Louis river between Fond du Lac and Thompson. What the scheme is was not divulged. Each member of the party speaks highly of Dakota, and Bismarck struck them as peculiarly fortunate as to location, resources and other natural advantages. They were surprised to find such handsome brick blocks and considered the style of our residences as speaking well for the intelligence and culture of our citizens.

Firemen's Tournament.

Arrangements are being made by the Bismarck boys to attend the firemen's tournament at Fargo next week. A meeting of the fire company was held last evening for the election of officers. J. D. Wakeman was elected foreman, Geo. Reed, first assistant; E. L. Haynes, second assistant; Chas. Louis, secretary; E. L. Abrams, treasurer, and Conn. Malloy, judge for the company. A committee of arrangements for the tournament was appointed, consisting of E. H. Conner, E. L. Haynes and Chas. Louis. The meeting then adjourned to meet this evening at 6:30 at the city hall, when it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

The tournament promises to be a grand success. The prizes offered are princely; the first one in each of the hose and the hook and ladder races being \$100, while the second is \$25, and the third valuable premiums. The sports include foot racing, military drill, and firemen's contests.

A special rate of one cent per mile has been made on the Northern Pacific, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba and Fargo Southern railroads for members, and free transportation of apparatus. This also includes military bands and companies in uniform.

The officers of the association are W. D. Fenton, Fargo, president; J. S. Ryan, Grand Forks, vice president; F. W. McKinney, Bismarck, secretary; George Bingham, Mandan, treasurer. Executive committee: E. H. Conner, Bismarck; M. J. Mahon, Mandan; W. A. Currie, Grand Forks; A. Cantieny and C. E. Haggart, Fargo.

General rules adopted for the regulation of the tournament, and the special ones governing the details of the races and other contests, are eminently fair and just, and will, it is believed, give general satisfaction. Of the former the following are the most important:

No company unless a member of the association, shall be admitted to any of the contests for prizes, except the free for all 100 yard foot race and the sweepstake races.

Any North Dakota company, not now a member of the association, can become a member by paying the initiation fee of two dollars on or before the 2nd of October, the fee to be paid either to F. W. McKinney, of Bismarck, or to the executive committee at Fargo, October 2.

No person will be permitted to run with any company or to contest for any prize, who has not been a member of his company thirty days previous to the tournament.

The executive committee shall act as judges, and in case any company racing or contesting for a prize shall have a member on the executive committee, such member shall not act as judge, but the remainder of the committee shall select from some other company to act in his stead.

No company shall be admitted to any race or contest for a prize unless they be in full uniform.

No company shall be allowed to run in harness.

Every person taking part in any race will be compelled to run with apparatus.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme for the two days of the tournament will be as follows:

FIRST DAY.

10 a. m.—Annual parade of Fargo fire department and visiting companies; address by some of the prominent citizens at Continental hotel, and general review by the mayor and city council.

1:30 p. m.—Hose race, first prize, \$100; second prize, \$25; third prize, silver plated, wound and painted, swivel handled play pipe, compliments of Preston & Nott, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

3 p. m.—Hook and ladder race, first prize \$100; second prize, \$25; third prize.

4 p. m.—Hose coupling contest, first prize \$10; second prize, \$5.

5 p. m.—Free for all 100 yard foot race for an elegant gold badge, compliments of the Fargo Republican.

Evening—Grand ball given to Fargo fire department and Fargo city guards and visiting fire companies, bands and military companies, by Messrs. O'Neill and Caspach at the Fargo opera house.

SECOND DAY.

9:30 a. m.—Companies form in line and march to grounds.

10 a. m.—A prize to the best drilled fire company.

11 a. m.—Laddermen's contest, first prize, \$10; second, \$5.

1:30 p. m.—Grand military drill, first prize, \$75; second.

3 p. m.—Free for all hook and ladder race, first prize, \$75; second prize, \$25.

4:30 p. m.—Free for all hose race, first prize, \$75; second prize, \$25.

Evening—Dress parade by military companies.

A prize will be given to the company with apparatus making the best appearance on parade.

A prize will be given to the latest organized fire company in parade.

Several other prizes will be awarded for contest and sports not mentioned in the programme.

Democratic Convention.

The democratic county convention to select five delegates to attend the territorial convention at Sioux Falls, October 1, for the purpose of nominating a delegate to congress, was called to order Saturday by John E. Carland, chairman of the central committee. James A. Emmons was made temporary chairman and Justus Bragg was chosen as secretary. A committee of five on permanent organization was appointed, who reported John E. Carland for chairman and Justus Bragg permanent secretary. Upon motion, the chair was authorized to appoint five delegates of which the chair would be one, to attend the Sioux Falls convention. The chair appointed besides himself, John Holmbeck, George Reed, A. D. Gray and Pat Leo. The delegates were undistracted and those present at Sioux Falls authorized to cast the full vote of the delegation. A vote of thanks was passed complimentary to the chairman, after which the convention adjourned.

Local Sentiment.

TRIBUNE representatives Saturday afternoon interviewed such prominent citizens as they happened to meet upon the streets, for the purpose of ascertaining the local sentiment in regard to the nomination of Judge Gifford for next delegate to congress. The following is the result:

Attorney General Hughes—I have known Judge Gifford for at least twelve years. He is a conservative man and will treat all sections of the territory fairly, and will make a good delegate. I am very much pleased with his nomination.

Territorial Auditor Oldway—The nomination is in accordance with the wishes of the people of the territory, and is therefore of course satisfactory. Throughout Central Dakota and along the line of the Northwestern road I know personally that Judge Gifford is especially popular.

Geo. P. Flannery—I would have preferred to see Bentley succeed, but am satisfied that his success was found to be impossible, and that the next best choice was made.

Denny Hannabn—It is all right, but I would advise the democrats to nominate J. K. Wetherby of this city. He is a democrat, as was his father before him. He has a barrel, and has always shown good business sense. He made a fortune out of the boom, and had the good sense to go to Europe and buy wine with it. I am for Wetherby.

O. W. Bennett—It seems to be all right. I guess Gifford will make a creditable delegate.

Gov. Pierce—I met Judge Gifford while at Sioux Falls and was very favorably impressed with him. Raymond's strength was greater than I had expected, and I think he made a good fight and got every vote that was possible. I think it impossible for any delegate from Dakota to serve his constituents so well, under the existing conditions of Dakota politics and interests, as not to meet with very formidable opposition for re-election.

Geo. D. Hanson—I think North Dakota has every reason to be satisfied with the outcome.

Wm. E. Sc.—We don't know much about Judge Gifford, but I am inclined to think that our representatives at Pierre do. I think their judgment will prove to have been wisely exercised.

Deputy Territorial Auditor Morse—I have already found several personal friends of the nominee. They speak very highly of him. I am confident that the outcome will prove the wisdom of the selection.

R. B. Mellon—I am acquainted with Mr. Gifford, but what I can hear of him he is a man of ability.

Judge Francis—I am not acquainted with the gentleman, and am not in the habit of giving my opinion respecting a person or matter with whom or with which I have no acquaintance.

Capt. John Barr—I endorse Judge Francis' remarks.

Col. William Thompson—It is the best nomination that the republicans could have made unless they had taken McMahers.

H. Harris—It is a practical ending of the South Dakota fight on the capital question.

C. H. Clague—Suits me.

Attorney S. D. McNeal—It's a surprise to me. I thought Raymond or McMahers would be the coming man, but I am entirely satisfied with the result.

H. J. Whitley—I am acquainted with the man, but I am satisfied that Bismarck will stand by him when in the right.

E. A. Lilly—It's all right.

Haight & Little—Glad to see Bismarck come out ahead.

Fort & Fort—We are satisfied. Think it is well to let South Dakota have the delegates.

E. A. Williams—Very much pleased with it.

Judge E. N. Cory—Very good. I am perfectly satisfied.

John A. Rea—I am most personally acquainted with him, but have learned from others that he is a man of positive strength, and furthermore, that he is a man of fine physical presence.

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature, for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$100,000 to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 18, 1883.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never sales or postpones.

Its Grand Prize Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. Tenth GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Bismarck, D. T., on TUESDAY, October 14th, 1884—173d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.

Fractions in Fifties in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$75,000

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....25,000

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....10,000

1 CAPITAL PRIZE.....6,000

5 PRIZES OF.....12,000

10 PRIZES OF.....1,000

20 PRIZES OF.....100

30 PRIZES OF.....50

100 PRIZES OF.....25

1,000 PRIZES OF.....5

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of \$750..... 6,750

9 Approximation Prizes of \$500..... 4,500

9 Approximation Prizes of \$250..... 2,250

1,967 Prizes, amounting to.....\$265,500

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full name and address, to the Company in New Orleans.

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607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning except Monday, at
Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all
parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week,
or \$1 per month.

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One month, postage paid..... \$1.00
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Eight pages, containing a summary of the news
of the week, both foreign and local, published
every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address
for \$2.00 per month, \$12.00 per year.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town
within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached
by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising
medium in this part of the Northwest.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is
A. F. Richardson, at headquarters at Room
65, Tribune Building, New York.

Friends of the TRIBUNE visiting Fargo will
find this paper on file at the office of C. J. Eddy,
general freight and passenger agent, Fargo &
Southern Railway, Continental hotel.

For President—
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.

For Vice-President—
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

A republican convention of the ninth legisla-
tive district, comprising the counties of Barnes,
Sutton, Griggs, Foster, Wells, Kidder, Bur-
leigh, McLean, Sheridan, Stevens, Renville,
Mountrail, Wallette, Howard, Williams,
Merger, Morton, Stark, Billings, Emmons, Lo-
gan, Benson, DeSmet, Rolette, Bottineau and
McHenry, will be held at Bismarck, the capital
of Dakota, on Wednesday, the 15th of October,
1884, at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate two mem-
bers of the council and four members of the
assembly to represent this district in the next
legislature.

The public central committee has made the
following apportionment: Barnes 8, Bur-
leigh 7, Billings 2, Sutton 7, McLean 2, Em-
mons 2, Griggs 6, Mercer 2, Logan 2, Foster 2,
Morton 5, Benson 2, Kidder 5, Stark 2, Rolette 2.
In addition, the committee, on motion, de-
clared that any unorganized county in the dis-
trict which shall hereafter be organized prior to
October 1, 1884, regularly organized by the ap-
pointment and qualification of commissioners, shall be en-
titled to send two delegates to the convention.

The committee recommend that county con-
ventions for the election of delegates be held
not later than October 1, 1884, that the elec-
tions in the precincts be kept open at least
three hours.

J. F. WALLACE, B. S. RUSSELL,
FRANK J. MEAD, F. H. HEMINGTON,
CHAS. H. STANTON, BYRON ANDREWS.
Republican central committee for ninth
legislative district.

J. F. WALLACE, Chairman.
DR. F. I. VAN DEUSEN, Sec.

The excitement following the break
for Judge Gifford on the twelfth ballot at
the Pierre convention is one long to be
remembered by all who participated in
the proceedings. It was at this point
that Hon. Frank Pettigrew, Mr. Mel-
lette, Alex McKenzie and the anti-Ray-
mond leaders did their best work. Ray-
mond had planned his battle well and
his forces stood solid, but what course
to pursue when the break came had not
evidently been decided upon. The anti-
Raymond forces were organized for this
break and each leader fulfilled well his
part. As the roll call proceeded, the
most intense excitement prevailed, first
on the Raymond side of the house then
on the opposite side as one by one the
counties who had voted for miscellaneous
dark horses fell into line. Raymond
needed only twenty-four more votes on
the final ballot than he had on the
eleventh to be renominated, so that he
had a decided advantage in the eyes of
those who had nothing further in view
than to be on the winning side. To con-
vince this uncertain element that Gifford
would be victorious, required the most
skillful manipulation. At one time
during the excitement when delegations
were changing their votes from one side
to the other, Raymond had, according to
the count of several who kept a careful
tally, within two of the requisite num-
ber, 197. Good generalship prevented
further changes to Raymond and broke
into his own ranks with such force that
on the finish he could count but 165.
Had Mr. Raymond a couple of generals
like Mr. Nickless to take advantage of
the situation, nothing could have pre-
vented his victory. He depended upon
the army of postmasters and as the TRIB-
UNE said several weeks ago, would be
the result, he was beaten by his own
fool friends.

The efforts being put forth by leading
citizens of the territory to have Dakota
properly represented at the world's ex-
position at New Orleans this winter are
watched with a great deal of interest by
Governor Pierce. He is in hearty sym-
pathy with the movement and has made
excellent suggestions in the matter.
Among other advertising matter it is
thought best by the governor to compile
for general distribution, a pamphlet con-
taining thoroughly reliable information
regarding the resources and advantages
of each county in the territory, and to
this end he has caused to be sent out to
all portions of the territory a circular
asking the superintendent of schools in
each county or some other competent
person to furnish not to exceed 750
words in regard to their respective
counties—the amount of vacant land, if
any, the leading products of the county,
its various industries, and any other
information of interest to capitalists and
immigrants. It was originally intended
that these brief descriptions be sent to
the executive before October 1st, but
owing to some delay in the issuance of
the circular the governor authorizes the
publication of the information that such

descriptive matter will be received up to
the 20th of October. It is to be hoped
that this matter will receive the prompt
attention that the importance of the en-
terprise demands.

The Minneapolis Journal interviewed
several of Raymond's leaders on their
way home from Pierre and learned some
inside facts. It says: "There was some
feeling among the Raymond delegates
that Raymond had not done as he ought
when he found his own nomination im-
possible. He had the power to name
the man after it was proven on the third
ballot that he could not possibly be
nominated, and he could have thrown
the nomination to a North Dakota man
easily enough. It is charged that South
Dakota got the nomination through
pure selfishness on Raymond's part. If
he could not get it himself he was bound
that no other North Dakota man should
have it and to carry his influence to
South Dakota. To put it stronger,
some of the delegation, and Raymond's
own friends at that, make no secret of
the fact that Raymond had an agree-
ment with J. O. B. Scobey, of Brookings
county, to throw his strength to Scobey
in case he could not secure the nomi-
nation himself. This combination was not
disclosed until Friday night, else it
would have made shorter work of the
nomination. Some of Raymond's own
friends and supporters to the last are
dissatisfied with his management and
more or less criticism is passed."

CAN Pettigrew deliver South Dakota on the
capital removal question to Bismarck? There
is no question that a bargain of this kind was
made, but can Pettigrew deliver the goods, or
will South Dakota seek a coalition this winter
with the Red River valley to down its enemy?
—Fargo Republican.

The above open declaration of the
enmity of the Fargo Republican and its
few followers in the Red River valley
surprises no one in Bismarck. It has
been known for a long time that the Re-
publican has been working against Bis-
marck and to that end Mr. Raymond must
attribute his defeat at Pierre. The Re-
publican was one of those fool-friends of
Raymond. Colonel Plummer was
bounced from the Republican last sum-
mer because he wrote a little paragraph
congratulating Bismarck upon the de-
cision of the supreme court. The truth is
the Republican has always been a
secret enemy of Bismarck. It is now an
open one. It would be an insult to the
intelligence of the Red River valley to
intimate that the Republican has any
considerable following, but such as it
has, Bismarck is pleased to sympathize
with and lead in prayer for a change of
heart.

A few comments on Judge Gifford's
nomination, clipped from territorial
exchanges will show how it is received.
Reports from the southern half of the
territory have not yet arrived.

Valley City Times: A tide from soreheads,
the nomination of Judge Gifford to Congress
seems to be received throughout the northern
half of the territory with an indifference
amounting almost to apathy.

Geo. H. Walsh said: I like the nomination
first rate. It is No. 1 hard. We favored Ray-
mond, but the cards were against him and we
can't help ourselves. I am satisfied.

Major Hamilton, one of Raymo d's best
lieutenants: "Grand Forks went into the con-
vention with three things in view—1st, to nomi-
nate Raymond; 2d, to nominate a North Da-
kota man if Raymond could not be; 3d, to
bounce Creel out. They succeeded in the last,
and that is enough." "Judge Gifford is a man
who does not impress one as a brilliant man,
but rather gives one an impression of reliabil-
ity and conspicuous solidity. He was at one
time judge of his county, Lincoln county, and
has been in Dakota a long time. He is Grand
Master of the Masons of the territory, is a self-
made man, was a private soldier, is a good law-
yer, a sound and safe citizen, and will do good
service, without a doubt, for congress. He is
not easily led, but does his own thinking. I
think the territory will not suffer at his hands."

Jameson Capital: The combinations of
Frank Pettigrew, Wilbur F. Steele and Alex
McKenzie were born in sin and nourished by
corruption. But while these corruptionists
compassed Mr. Raymond's defeat they gained
no victory. Ours Gifford, who received the
nomination, is a gentleman of high standing,
a lawyer of ability, and a man wholly opposed
to rinks, cliques and corruption.

Grand Forks Plaindealer: Raymond was sac-
rificed at the altar of his fool-friends.

CAPT. W. P. CLARK, of the Second
cavalry, and for the past year a member
of General Sheridan's staff, died at
Washington Monday last. Captain
Clark will be remembered by all in Da-
kota and Montana because of his repu-
tation as an Indian fighter. He was
thoroughly acquainted with the Indian
sign language and was well liked even
by the Indians themselves. Captain
Clark distinguished himself in nu-
merous Indian campaigns and did as
much as any one officer to bring about
the final settlement of the Indian ques-
tion by the surrender of Sitting Bull
and his band of braves.

The St. Paul Day, the new evening
daily, has made its appearance and is all
and more than the friends of the pro-
jectors of the enterprise expected. It is
a thoroughly metropolitan newspaper,
covering the field completely and dis-
cussing all topics with a degree of fair-
ness and force that at once commands
the paper to the respect of its readers and
the support of the business interests of
the northwest.

THE Mandan Pioneer unjustly criti-
cises the action of the Stark county dele-

gates at Pierre. Had they acted other-
wise than they did, they would have
been censured at home. Had they not
been instructed, perhaps they would
have gone into a different combination.
The advisability of sending uninstructed
delegations to conventions of this sort
was abundantly proven at Pierre.

RECOGNIZING the services rendered by
the press in the up-building of this great
territory, Alexander McKenzie, United
States commissioner for Dakota, sends
out the following circular, which ex-
plains itself:

The responses received from all sections of
the territory of Dakota favoring an exhibi-
tion of our products at the World's Industrial
and Cotton Centennial Exposition, at New Orleans,
which opens December 1 next, and the kindly
assistance rendered by the press in behalf of our
efforts, leads me to still further trespass upon
the good nature of the editorial fraternity.

Having been allotted an especially favorable
space and excellent location, and believing it
would be to the interest of the visitors as well
as the fraternity, I desire that every newspaper
throughout the territory be represented by
copies of their respective journals, to be placed
on file there. In furtherance of this idea, I sug-
gest that you send me three copies of each edi-
tion of your paper, beginning not later than
the first week in November, for three consecutive
weeks. These papers should be forwarded to
me at Bismarck by mail and received here not
later than December 1.

While we do not wish to change the general
tenor of your paper, it is respectfully suggested
that descriptions of farms, products, manu-
facturing and railroad facilities, and other matters
of general interest in your section should
receive some attention in these issues.

Those who publish weekly papers only are
requested to send three (3) copies of each issue
for three consecutive weeks, making nine
copies in all. Daily papers are requested to
send three (3) copies of the same issues in each
week for three weeks, and in addition to send
copies of their weekly and Sunday editions also.
The publishers of monthly publications may
select such issues as in the judgement of the
publisher may seem most desirable to accom-
plish the end for which we are all working.

I desire, especially, to have the aid of the
country press in this matter. It is
conceded by all that the number of newspa-
pers in Dakota is far in excess of those in the
states per capita. The newspapers of Dakota
are generally well edited and ably managed
and specimens of typographical neatness, and
I believe that an exhibition in this line will
prove one of the great attractions. Knowing
the public spirit generally pervading the edi-
torial fraternity, I do not feel that I appeal to
you in vain. If the publishers of newspapers
care to send their editions regularly after the
opening of the exposition, addressed to me
care of the same, I will take great pleasure in
causing the files to be kept in the Dakota read-
ing room, for the inspection and information of
visitors from all parts of the civilized world.
In conclusion, I may say to my editorial
friends, to whom I feel greatly indebted for the
interest they have taken, that the responses
from every section of Dakota were beyond my
most sanguine expectations, and I feel safe in
saying that Dakota will have an exhibition at
New Orleans that will be a credit to the
granitest territory in the Union.

GRAND FORKS PLAINDEALER: Last
night's Herald very foolishly asserts that
John B. Raymond was nominated on the
twelfth ballot, but some of the counties
changed their votes. Jake Wineman,
who was the official teller in the interest
of Raymond, says at no period during
the twelfth ballot did the Raymond
votes figure up over 184. It is perhaps
a matter of little importance except as
an indication of the desperation of the
Herald to make a case. In its usual pu-
gillistic style it has during the cam-
paign asserted so loudly that Ray-
mond would be nominated, it now de-
sires to make a loop hole to crawl out
of it.

The Grand Forks Herald gets off the
following pleasantries: "South Dakota
wants division. So does North Dakota.
In view of the fact that the contingent
north of the 46th parallel went with
South Dakota, it is suggested that the
new division bill provide for the 46th
parallel to the eastern line of Burleigh
and Emmons, and thence northward to
the boundary line. That country is
tributary to South Dakota by nature
and inclination. Let her go in peace
and with the best wishes. It would rid
North Dakota of all the mud
scows."

ABOUT the only person greatly agrieved
by the result of the Pierre convention is
Mr. Burke, of the Jamestown Capital.
He failed to get a secretaryship. A con-
vention in which Mr. Burke participates
as a private from beginning to end is not
calculated to stimulate that gentleman's
peace of mind.

According to the Valley City Times,
combinations are working leading to a
peaceful solution of the political war in
Barnes county. This is good. Cass and
Grand Forks counties will likely do
likewise, and then peace will reign su-
preme throughout North Dakota.

THE markets are in a curious shape.
Corn in Chicago, Monday, was worth six
cents more than wheat, an unheard of
condition of things. It certainly looks
as if wheat will take a jump upward
soon.

Cause of Failure.
Want of confidence accounts for half of the
business failures of to-day. Frisby, the con-
fident, is not liable to fail for the want of con-
fidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup,
for he gives away a bottle free to all who are
suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consump-
tion and all affections of the throat and lungs.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from
errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous
weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I
will send a receipt that will cure you, free of
charge. This great remedy was discovered by
a missionary in South America. Send self ad-
dressed envelope to Rev. Joseph T. INMAN,
Station D, New York.

RAILROADS AND DESERT SET-
TLEMENTS.

How do railroads and settlements pro-
duce additional rainfall, modify vigorous
climates and change an arid waste into
a country literally "flowing with milk
and honey?"

The explanation may be a little tedi-
ous and perplexing, but it will amply re-
pay the thoughtful and curious reader
for the time it occupies.

To make the explanation intelligible it
is necessary to state in the onset some
general well established facts.

The atmosphere is sponge-like in its
capabilities for holding water in a state
of vapor, which, when so held, is as trans-
parent and invisible as the air itself.

The quantity of vapor thus held by
the atmosphere depends entirely on its
temperature, provided water in contact
with it is attainable. A very warm air
is capable of holding a great deal, while
a cold air contains but very little if any.

To be more specific by stating the facts
approximately. A temperature of ninety-
five degrees Fahrenheit has a capability
of holding about four and a half per cent
of vapor; of sixty degrees about two per
cent; of thirty-two degrees one, and
lower down but a trace. So that the
gradation of its capabilities from the
highest to the lowest is regular and im-
perative. So that if a current of air
having a temperature of ninety-five de-
grees being saturated with its four and a
half per cent of watery vapor, as it is
sure to be if it has had opportunities to
obtain the water by passing over oceans,
seas, lakes, rivers or marshes, and it
comes in contact with some influence
which reduces its temperature to sixty,
its capabilities of holding two and one-
half per cent of its vapor are destroyed,
so that that amount is condensed, be-
comes water and is thrown down or pre-
cipitated as rainfall. So in farther re-
ductions of temperature a proportionate
condensation and precipitation takes
place. Thus no condensation, precipita-
tion or rainfall can take place without a
reduction in the temperature of the va-
por bearing or saturated currents of at-
mosphere.

This reduction of temperature is ordi-
narily produced by the commingling of
an adjacent cold undercurrent with the
vapor bearing warmer upper current, or
vice versa, thereby reducing the general
temperature of the vapor bearing warm
current and precipitating the excess of
moisture.

In the great atmospheric ocean, which
is from fifty to one hundred miles in
depth, there always is all around the
globe, a great variety of diverse currents,
many of which are quite direct from
equatorial oceanic regions of high tem-
perature and complete saturation; others
equal in numerous and voluminous from
colder and dryer regions acting as coun-
ter currents and passing in different di-
rections. These currents are normally
in a similarly electric or magnetic condi-
tion, and therefore resist each other, al-
though passing in different directions,
and prevent all commingling until some
change takes place to superinduce a com-
mingling. This change may take place,
and usually does, in one of two ways.
Either the electrical or magnetic condi-
tion of one current is changed from a po-
sitive to a negative, leaving the approxi-
mate currents, the one positive and the
other negative, attracting each other in-
stead of resisting as before, and thereby
producing a commingling of the two ad-
jacent currents and consequent reduc-
tion of temperature may be effected by
dynamic force so excited as to set both
currents in such a state of oscillation as
to thoroughly mix them without the aid
of attraction. But when both of these
causes of commingling and reduction are
combined, the result is more complete
and effective.

The result of the one method is seen
in the effect of all kinds of lightning rods
both natural and artificial, and the other
in all kinds of great agitation of the at-
mosphere causing such oscillation of the
different currents, as to force them to
commingle. Heavy firing of cannon,
even intense firing of musketry, the deep
and powerful rumbling of cars, shrill
whistles from engines or loud
claps of thunder all produce
commingling of currents, reduction of
temperature and increase of rainfall.

But how do railroads and settlements
effect and produce changes in electrical
phenomena so as to produce the results
above referred to? I will endeavor to
give you a key to the solution. But
first of all, you must remember, that
most prairie country west of the Mis-
sissippi river was prior to its settlement
and the unsettled portion still is, regar-
ded as a semi-arid land, incapable
of successful agricultural production.
Hence, the original name given it, "The
Great American Desert," was not en-
tirely inappropriate.

This semi-aridness has been produced
by a combination of causes, some of
which I will mention. Originally the
whole land was either covered by water
or was heavily timbered as is shown by
the coal fields or the numerous petrifica-
tions scattered over the prairies.

This timber was probably destroyed
by successive fires, just as the timber on
the Pacific slope is now being, and in its
place a hardy kind of grass covered the
whole landed surface to be burned early
annually thereafter for unthinkable
ages. The land thus denuded of its
timber and grasses for nearly or more
than half the year, was left naked to the
influences of the unobstructed winds

which kept the superficial material
abroad pulverized by the soluble waters,
aided by the intensity of the heat and
cold annually, abrading every particle
of superficial dust until it becomes so
impalpably fine as to render the surface
composed of it, when packed and held
by the roots of buffalo and other hardy
grasses, entirely impervious to water.
So that the heaviest rainfall failed to
wet the ground an inch deep. This pre-
vented the new accessions of water from
the atmosphere, while the slow process
of capillary attraction aided by the
pumping power of growing vegetation
divested the earth of most of its origi-
nal moisture in regions near the sur-
face and returned it to the great sea of
atmosphere. So that the earth in a state
of nature, uncultivated, has been for
ages past, and still is, dry and arid, not
for want of sufficient rainfall to render
it moist, but because the rainfall cannot
penetrate the surface and get below it,
but either runs off or is evaporated by
the dry winds which succeed the rainfall.

This dry, arid earth forms a complete
an insulator as if a sheet of glass were
substituted for it and prevents, in most
places, all escape of electricity from the
lower currents of the air. But the con-
struction of railroads with their ramifi-
cation of sidetracks and switches, all
connected by the fish bar, rendering the
connected rails an extended conductor,
serves to carry off much of the positive
electric force generated here and return
it to the earth in places where such in-
sulation does not exist. The great rail-
road system is an equalizer and regulator
of the electrical and magnetic status all
over the land where they and their ac-
companying telegraph wires have been
extended.

The lower currents of air are changed
from their normal positive condition to
a negative one, by drawing off the po-
sitive and leaving the negative. This can
be effected by means of adequate con-
ductors or "lightning rods." These con-
ductors may be either natural or arti-
ficial. Among the former is a wet at-
mosphere, all green or growing trees,
all green and pointed grasses and other
growing vegetation, and all high or
conical hills saturated with mineral and
moisture. The artificial are lightning
rods proper, telegraph or telephone
or the poles, masts of vessels, houses,
cottages, barns, stables or outhouses and
all manner of fencing, and the nume-
rous shafts of smoke and heated air sent
up from every chimney in the land.

All these sources of rendering the
lower currents of air negative aid in pro-
ducing a commingling of this with the
still positive one above it, producing a
general reduction of temperature in the
vapor bearing current and precipitating
its excess of moisture in the shape of
rainfall. To this, may be added the
other powerful source of commingling,
the oscillations produced by all the
noises of firing of cannon and all kinds
of fire arms, the deep rambling of run-
ning cars on an iron track, of wagons
and carriages on ordinary roads and
bridges, the shrill whistle of all engines
either traveling or stationary, the deep
toned church, city, fire and other bells,
the bellowing of herds, and all the other
noises of humanity and settlement, all
of which produce another wonderful
factor in the increased frequency of the
awe inspiring and air commingling thun-
der ton s, where electricity is emitted
from the clouds in more than ordinary
quantities. In a country where in Iowa
do not penetrate and where settlements
do not take place, those contributors to
rainfall do not exist and the original
aridity must continue.

The grasses dry up early and are
burned off, the country is treeless, the
artificial poles of whatever description
have never been erected, the smokes from
chimneys have never ascended, the arid
earth is still a non-conductor, no rail-
road track or system of telegraph or tel-
ephone wires aid in carrying off or equal-
izing the electric status and the lower
currents of atmosphere are forced to
remain positive along with the adjacent
upper current, thereby resisting each
other and preventing all commingling
unless overcome by superior oscillating
forces. The causes from these are not
in operation for want of settlement. No
cannonading, no sportsman sharp crack
of the rifle or shotgun, no deep rumbling
of car or wagon wheels on roads or
bridges, no shrill whistle from engines,
no lowering or bellowing of herds or ring-
ing of bells or ordinary noises of aggre-
gated humanity and of course there is
but little commingling of the superior
cumbent currents of air and but little
comparative precipitation of vapor in the
shape of adequate rainfall.

To all this may be added a wonderful
influence in the production of rainfall,
of dews, of local moistfres and general
agricultural productiveness. The fact
of breaking up the ground and destroy-
ing the imperviousness of the superficial
soil, so as to let whatever of rainfall does
come soak into the ground instead of
running off and become localized. This
retains all the water precipitated, so that
from year to year it increases in vast
quantities, still sinking farther into the
earth until it becomes completely satu-
rated. As it goes down the particles, in
the winter become frozen and swollen
so as to honey comb the earth and pre-
pare it for still more water each coming
season of rainfall. This aggregation of
water in the earth so broken, is brought
to the surface, slowly, by the force of

capillary attraction where it is absorbed
by the roots of vegetation, contributing
to its growth and from thence is thrown
into the atmosphere to increase its mois-
ture, to make heavy dews and to aid in
the production of additional rainfall.
Thus railroads and settlements are the
magic rings or alladin lamps that trans-
form all deserts to a "land flowing with
milk and honey." W. T.

A Heavy Loss.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The property of the A.
T. Stearns Lumber Co., at Neponset, Massa-
chusetts, was nearly all destroyed by fire this
morning. The property destroyed includes
three-quarters of a stock of 3,000,000 feet of
hard pine and cypress lumber, on which the loss
is \$150,000; four buildings valued at about
\$40,000; several wharves valued at \$20,000;
and machinery valued at \$30,000; making a
total loss of \$240,000. Some insurance.

Bishop Walker's Diocese.

Fargo, Dak., Sept. 25.—The convocation of
the Episcopal diocese of North Dakota, con-
cluded its session this evening. The day was
given entirely to business details and revision
of the canons of Nebraska, under which this
mission diocese operates, so as to make them
applicable. A congratulatory dispatch was re-
ceived from the diocese of New York. At
night a reception was given by the bishop at
Headquarters, which was largely attended and
very pleasant.

Cut His Throat.

LITTONBURG, Mass., Sept. 23.—L. J. Brown,
leading dry goods merchant, cut his throat with
a razor to-day. No hope of recovery. Over-
work the supposed cause.

Officially Denied.

New York, Sept. 23.—The officers of the
Farmers' Loan and Trust company officially
deny that there has been any defalcation in
that institution. The rumors started because
Assistant Secretary Munn did not appear as
usual yesterday.

It's Pretty Near Time.

CAIRO, Sept. 23.—General Wolsey will start
up the Nile on Saturday, without waiting the
further arrival of troops. It is reported the
Mahdi has twenty Krupp cannons and 100 of
his 2,500 followers are armed with Remington
rifles.

The Cholera.

ROME, Sept. 23.—Reports from different
parts of Italy for the past twenty-four hours,
give a total of 435 fresh cases and 265 deaths.
Naples continues to be the center and most
seriously afflicted, there were 251 fresh cases
and 152 deaths there.

They Sadly Miss Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Demeretta, late
Italian consul at Baltimore, is said to have
victimized several persons prominent in diplo-
matic circles in this city. The aggregate of the
debts he has left behind him unpaid in Wash-
ington, it is said will reach \$75,000.

Shot Himself.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 23.—Capt. W. K.
James, United States assistant engineer in
charge of upper Cape Fear river improvements,
shot himself and died in a few minutes.

JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER RHUMATISM, PAINS AND AILS.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cent Bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CH. H. F. & CO. CIGARETTE CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U. S. A.
NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

MAIL LETTINGS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15th, 1884.
Proposals will be received at the Contract
Office of this department until 4 p. m. of Jan'y.
3d, 1885, for carrying the mails of the United
States upon the routes, and according to the
schedule of arrival and departure specified by
the Department, in the Territory of Dakota from
July 1st, 1885 to June 30th, 1886. Lists of routes,
with schedules of arrivals and departures,
instructions to bidders, with forms for contracts
and bonds, and all other necessary information,
will be furnished upon application to the Sec-
ond Assistant Postmaster General.
W. G. GRESHAM,
Postmaster General.

WASHBURN.

WASHBURN.

WASHBURN.

WASHBURN.

WASHBURN.

Do not lose sight of the fact that Washburn is
the rising metropolis of the Missouri slope north
of Bismarck.

That Washburn is the county seat of McLean
county.

That its growth cannot help but be rapid, be-
cause of the magnificent farming country sur-
rounding it.

That Washburn is on the Missouri river, and
is the outlet for the products of a vast region,
and the inlet, as well, of the material and sup-
plies necessary to the upbuilding of a prosperous
region.

That investments in the town of Washburn
will bring a handsome return, and that all in-
formation regarding the town, railroad lands,
and by applying to

NEW YORK'S SHOPPERS.

The Cranks and Frauds Who Vex the Poor Counter-Hopper.

The "Pullers," the "Mislayers," the "Matchers," and the "Scramblers"—Matching a Veteran—An Extraordinary Scene.

[New York Sun.] The closing of the store had not yet been thoroughly effected, and at this moment another late shopper entered. She was expensively dressed, and wanted some yards of a gingham she had admired at the doors some hours before, and thought she ought now to obtain it at an exceptional bargain by reason of the lateness of the hour. It required some moments for the salesman to convince her that all goods were sold at the current market price at all hours of the day, after which she went away highly vexed and declaring that she would deal elsewhere in the future.

"Another gentle fraud, or crank, I don't know which," said the salesman, with a sigh of relief as the porter at last equivocally closed the doors, "and there's likewise enough of her sort to make a small army. Then the 'pullers,' the 'mislayers,' the 'matchers,' and the 'scramblers,' each sort forming a class of its own, till there's side annoyances enough in all conscience, to wear the life out of us, independent of the wear and tear occasioned by honest and legitimate shoppers."

"Who are the 'pullers,' for instance?" "We salespeople designate by that name the class of sham shoppers who deliberately cause us to pull down and display nearly the entire contents of our shelves without the remotest intention of buying anything whatever, and like enough half the time without a cent in their pocketbooks. They are a legion, and they've been described, ridiculed and abused in print time and time again without effect. What do they do it for? Now you're asking conundrums. Out of pure curiosity, or of a mania they're unable to resist, I suppose. There's no law against 'em. They're mostly ladies, at least in appearance, and all we can do is to suffer and be disgusted."

"Who are the 'mislayers'?"

"The shoppers who are everlastingly mislaying or losing their property, and making work for the lost and found counter. This class is not quite so numerous as the pullers, but they're plenty enough. Scarcely a day passes at my counter without five or six mislayers making a disturbance. Now it's a pocket-book, now a pair of gloves, now a lace handkerchief, and now a package of goods purchased elsewhere. The development is the same, with certain variations, according to temperament. There is suddenly a frightened gasp or a hysterical exclamation, as the case may be. Then the mislayer makes known her loss, questioning first me and then all the ladies around her, often with insulting suspicion in her voice, look, and manner. The floor-walker puts in his ear, the cash girls make a ring around her, and all there's a perspiring hubbub generally until the missing article is found or isn't, as the case may be. As a general thing it is found with but little delay, or it finds its way, after the mislayer has departed, to the lost and found counter, 'here to await her claim. But in cases where the missing article may have been picked up and made off with, of course, there is no help for the mislayer. She must stand the consequences of her own carelessness, which, it is needless to say, she mostly does with the worst grace in the world."

"What articles are mislaid the most?"

"Pocket-books, of course. Many ladies will lay them down just anywhere, while examining goods, even in a rush of other shoppers, and among whom one or two dishonest ones, if not a professional 'lifter,' might naturally be looked for. But bless you, they'd mislay their own heads, if it were possible. The meanest part of it is that we salesmen—notwithstanding that we alone are too busy to steal, even if willing—are the first whom the mislayer looks upon as responsible. It's always the counter-jumper! Why, an incorrigible mislayer lost her pet pug for awhile at my counter the other day, and positively seemed to think that I had kidnapped the pup for his brass collar!"

"What are the 'matchers' eccentricities?"

"The name we have given them indicates their mania. They are those who go about with a sample of goods to be matched. They insist that the sample is from a piece bought originally of your establishment, when all your assertions to the contrary, backed by the most solemn assurances that no such pattern was ever on sale there, are of no avail. As a rule, if fancy the matchers are about the worst class I have to do with. However, I got even with one of them nicely not long ago. She was a veteran matcher of the old school who had given me unnecessary trouble many a time before. She came along this time with a scrap of figured lawn (clipped from a piece she said she had bought of our house a fortnight before, and wanted six yards of the same to match. We didn't have the figure, and I never had it, but, as she kept on insisting to the contrary, a sudden idea struck me. 'Perhaps I'm mistaken,' said I. 'Let me make another search.' So I took her sample, got out of sight, cut the same sized strip of a piece of lawn very closely resembling it in figure, and then returned to her with the piece of goods and the fresh-cut sample, after throwing the original sample in the wastebasket. 'How is this for a match?' I asked. 'Why, it's much as perfect,' she exclaimed, 'not recognizing the difference in the sample while making the comparison. I knew I was right. Cut me off six yards.' I did so, and away she went. Neither did it do her any good when she came the next day to say that her new purchase did not match her original pattern. I coolly produced the sample with which I had so thoughtfully provided her. Though considerably mystified, she had to acknowledge the identity of the sample on which she had made the purchase; and her only way out of the difficulty was to buy enough more of the same lawn to make up a dress pattern. It may have been a piece of trickery on my part, but self-defense is my excuse."

"The 'scramblers' are yet to be described," said the reporter.

"Oh, they're the ruffians in skirts, the jackals of the trade, the swimmers upon special bargains," said the salesman. "Just watch a store that is selling off some certain line of goods at a dirt-cheap price, as a general advertisement you know, in order to draw a crowd, and you'll see the s. rambler in her glory. The ultra democracy of cheap bargaining asserts itself on such occasions as unmistakably, as in an auction room. Elegantly dressed ladies and old women with market baskets, luxury-lapped beauties, and 'what-do-you-say' work girls join in the struggle for the commodity. Exasperated in the struggle, women act like prize-fighters, haggard snarlers, boarding-house runners, and half-starved hens in a corn bin. Scramblers is hardly a strong enough name for 'em just at that time."

"Where may such an extraordinary scene be witnessed nowadays?"

"At almost any big store where these special bargains are advertised, as a bait to

entice an examination of the general stock. For instance, all last week we sold a certain line of calicoes at a penny a yard. Ten yards was the limit of individual purchases. We kept it up for several days, and the crowd was so great and turbulent that frequently at that counter we had to proclaim a half-hour's cessation of all business. This had to be done to preserve something like decency among the buyers, and to give the shoppers a chance to recuperate. The rush was appalling. Two well-dressed women got into a regular fight over a peculiarly figured remnant, and when separated by the floor walkers and store detectives, one of them had her switch down and only the rags of her bonnet over her left ear, while the other was spitting blood and howling the loss of the expensive crepe lisse ruching she had worn around her neck. It put you in mind of the laundry scene in Zola's 'Le Assommoir.' Two other ladies got into a wrangle as to priority at the counter, and became so fiercely abusive that they had to be summarily ejected. And what was the incentive of these unseemly and lamentable affairs? The opportunity to buy ten yards of calico at a cent a yard! Nothing else in the world.

OFFERED TO COMPROMISE.

Deacon Bodkin Settles a Vexed Question.

[Boston Globe.] Deacon Bodkin's eldest daughter, Miranda, has been passing her usual summer vacation at her father's house, accompanied by her youngest hope, a lad of 6 months. Among other useful appendages which Miranda brought with her was a baby carriage. During the summer the deacon has been very solicitous concerning the carriage. He has driven away an unknown number of the neighbors' children who came into the yard to swing in the famous hammock chair and ended by playing with the carriage.

"Chil'en," he was constantly shouting, "let that air carriage alone! You'll break it next," until the deacon's solicitude for the safety of that baby-carriage became a proverb in the neighborhood.

At the rear of the deacon's yard stands a small building where he keeps his tools, and where he does odd jobs on rainy days. Here he made an asylum for the carriage, and he was, at times, greatly vexed that Miranda did not always take care to put it in the shop when it was not in use.

"I can't possibly come to any harm if you will put it in the shop when you are done with it," he would say. "The chil'en will be sure to break it if you leave it out."

During the past few days of rain the deacon has been quite busy in the shop, making bootjacks to throw at cats and other necessary articles. The other day he desired a strip of board which lay across the rafters, and he climbed upon a ladder to take it down. The deacon is not as good at climbing as he once was, and the ladder was a little unsteady.

"I guess I can get it," said the deacon, as he looked up at the board just above his reach. "Ef I only jest had a piece of paper to stand on I'd fetch it."

Just at that moment the ladder slipped at the foot, lurched, the deacon grasped frantically at the empty air, and before he could ejaculate "Chil'en my soul," he slipped full and plump upon the baby carriage.

The deacon was just gathering himself together and emerging from the wreck of the carriage when Samantha appeared in the doorway.

"Why, pa," said Samantha, "I didn't hear any thunder."

"Thunder," said the deacon.

"Yes; hasn't the carriage been struck by lightning, or an earthquake, or something?"

"Samantha," said the deacon, confidentially, "ef you'll never say another word about this ere carriage I'll agree not to plague you any more about ridin' that air pony."

The Exhausted Journalist.

[Burlington Hawkeye.] "I do not see," remarked the Journalist, "how I am going to get through my work to-day. I am wearied, overstrained, and exhausted already."

And he sunk wearily into a chair and essayed to place his feet upon the table.

"You look tired," said the newspaper man, looking up from his work. "You must not attempt to do three men's work every day."

And there was a pitying accent in his voice that touched the wearied Journalist deeply.

"You are right," he said, "I should not do it, but I must. So much is expected of me now; so many eyes are fixed upon the Journal, every line is scanned with critical interest, every word we say is weighed, every idea we advance is discussed. Our friends are expecting and demanding much of us. Our enemies are vigilant and aggressive. I need rest; without it I may die at this desk; but what can I do? I must really ask you to help me out with the paper to-night."

"I think I may be able to help you a little," said the newspaper man, hanging a handful of copy on the hook. "I am a little busy just now on that convention article, and I have an appointment with Governor Sherman and Senator Allison this evening, and expect to complete a financial article before midnight if the telegraph matter doesn't take too much of my time, but I have three columns of editorial already written, and that, with other articles now under way, and a few editorial paragraphs I can make do for the editorial page, and then, after I look over the markets and get up the commercial review for the week, I can do something for you. What have you to do?"

"I'm asked the Journalist, holding his throbbing temple with his hands. "You may well ask what I have to do down and get the real estate transfers, and find out what boat goes down the river to-night."

If it wasn't for the assistance he is compelled to render the Journalist, a newspaper man wouldn't have enough to keep him awake.

Mary Anderson's Elopement.

[Chicago News.] "Are you the manager of the cable?"

"Well, sir, I am Dr. Hamilton Griffin, step-father and business manager of Mrs. Mary Anderson, the prominent young Kentucky actress."

"Sit down, sir; what can we do for you to-day?"

"I would like to have you send a small item to the American papers."

"Certainly, with pleasure; is Miss Mary about to join a nunnery, or is she engaged to marry a British duke?"

"Neither; those tickets, I regret to say, are played. I think you'd better announce that she has eloped with Melrose Abbey, brother of Westminster and Henry E. Abbey. And here, by the way, are a couple of matinee tickets for you."

Too Hard on Their Noses.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.] A lady of foreign birth has been arrested in Connecticut for saying to two other ladies: "Your two noses would make a knocker for my grandfather's front door in the old country."

Boston Globe: Within the memory of men yet in the prime of life, Flora Temple was queen of the turf, with a record of "2-40 in a gig."

ABOARD A STEAMSHIP.

An Old Sailor's Unhappy Experience on a "Tea Kettle."

He Got Tired of the "Wind Jammer" and Tried a Steamer as a Kind of Rest.

[New York Tribune.] "Say, you feller, I ain't no kicker," said an old sailor to a reporter as they met on West street, "but I'm blowed if you ever catch me aboard one of these here steamships again. What's the matter? Well, there's matter enough. I've been to sea man and boy for the last twenty-five years, and I've sailed in every kind of craft that floats in the water, from a sugar drogher to a China tea clipper, and now I've tried these bloomin' tea-kettles. I ain't no hog, and I know when I've got enough. How did I come to go in one of 'em? I'll tell you how, and I'll tell you how I fared."

"I'm getting old now, and tired knocking round the world in wind jammers. So I thought I'd take in one of these steamers as a kind of rest. I made one voyage, and I've got enough of that kind of rest to last me the balance of my life, and don't you forget it. I'll just give you an idea of what you have to do. In the first place, they don't stand watch and watch at all. It's all day on and all night off—at least that's what they tell you—but mostly it's all day and all night on. You turn to at 4 o'clock in the morning and wash down the decks. We carried about 400 steerage passengers, and I tell you for the first two or three days it was sickening the way them 'poor devils' carried on. Well, we'd get washed down about 5 o'clock, and then we'd knock off for coffee. We'd have a pannikin of coffee and two or three ship biscuits. At half-past 5 we are turned to again and three days in the week holystone the decks. What is holystone? A holystone is a heavy stone with a handle to it, that you drag up and down the deck to make it white. There he kinds. One with a regular wood handle, or long ropes on both sides that two men haul backward and forward. That kind is called a bible, because you can stand up to it. The other kind is a heavy stone with a becket on it that you kneel down and work by yourself. They call that a prayer-book."

"After we get through holystoning we are knocked off for breakfast. There's no use talkin'; they do feed you well aboard them lookers. For breakfast we had fresh meat and salt meat. You could take your choice. Then there was all the murrays that you could eat. Why, murrays are white potatoes. We had soft tommy and hard tack, and butter and coffee. Oh, there was no discount on the grub. But they have the Dutchmen, Italians, dagoes, and everything else but Americans. We carried twelve men and two boys before the mast, and there was only one American besides me, and he was a nigger. They were the dirtiest lot I ever fell in with. After breakfast we were turned to and set to work at scrubbing paint and polishing brass work. Of all the unholly jobs I ever struck that's the worst. Why, you get the soapy water in your eyes, and your hands get as soft and white as a washwoman's. Why, just look at my hands," and the old salt stuck out a fist about the color of a well-cured ham, and as hard as a piece of sole leather.

After receiving the condolence of the reporter, he continued: "Well, that sort of business kept up till half past 5 in the afternoon, except when we were eating dinner. At half past 5 we were knocked off for supper, and after that we had to lay aft and take in the awnings on the quarterdeck. You'd think that was enough work for one day, wouldn't you? But it ain't, for every man Jack has to stand his hour's lookout at night. We was bound for Aspinwall, and of all the hot places I ever was in, the folks of that hooker was the hottest. It was on the saloon deck, chock-a-block forward, and as dark as Egypt. There was steam-pipes running through it to heat it in cold weather, I guess. Half the time the bloomin' thing was out of fix, and we'd have a full head of steam or when the thermometer was 120 degrees on deck. You can guess what it felt like. We had to sleep in the bloomin' place, because the spar deck was full of passengers. Then in most of the ports where we'd stop the men would have to stow cargo. Did you ever handle green hides when the thermometer was way above a hundred? No, Well, you'd never want to do it but once. No, sir, as I said before, I ain't no hog, and wind-jamming is plenty good enough for me."

And the old sailor walked slowly down to a shipping office, breathing out nautical curses against steamships in general, and the one on which he sailed in particular.

The Beautiful Process.

[Chicago Tribune.] Thus is de-carried the beautiful process of cremation as the New York society proposes carrying it out: "The body, covered with a pall, is placed in a catafalque, in the chapel or reception hall, whence it descends noiselessly by means of an elevator to the incinerating chamber. This, by means of super-heated air, has been raised to a white heat at a temperature of about 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. When opened to receive the body, the incinerating chamber cools this chamber to a delicate rose tint, and the body, after an hour in this bath of rosy light, is completely decomposed, nothing remaining but a few pounds (about 4 per cent) of the original weight) of clean, pure, pearly ashes, which are taken out and put in an urn of terra-cotta, marble, or other suitable material, and placed in a niche of the columbarium, or delivered to the friends to be disposed of as they may desire."

Beer in Paris.

[San Francisco Chronicle.] There are 25,000 beer shops in Paris at the present time, and the money spent daily for that beverage alone is \$150,000. The importation of Bavarian beer into Paris has increased to such large proportions this season that the Eastern railway has been obliged to provide special facilities for its transportation between Munich and Paris, running what are called special beer trains. These trains, which at first only run once a week, now run daily, except Sunday, covering the trip from Strasbourg to Paris in nineteen hours. Each train carries on an average 50,000 gallons of beer, which are promptly delivered to the importers, and by them distributed among their customers, the restaurants and beer saloons.

The Climate for Race Horses.

[Exchange.] California race horses have made their best time at home, and have not equalled it when taken to the eastern turf. The San Francisco Chronicle, therefore, concludes that the climate is so well adapted to the best development of the thoroughbred horse as that of Arabia or Barbary, and much better than that of England, Ireland, or any of the Atlantic states.

ASUNDER.

[Hugh Conway in Christian Union.] Once, when the sun, in slowly dying splendor, sank, sending crimson smiles across the sea;

When, in the twilight, eyes looked true and tender—

"Tell me," you said, "how great your love for me?"

Darker and darker grew the sea before us; Turning, I saw a shadow at your side; Mist filled the sky and hid the pale stars o'er us.

As those who speak in dreams my lips replied:

"Some measure love by gold, By endless time, by soundless sea; But I—I love you well enough To leave you, love, if needs must be."

Words, thoughtless words! but breathing doubt forbidden; Fears, foolish fears, that love must lull to rest—

Not you or I knew then the meaning hidden, Veiled in those words you deemed an idle jest;

Now, love! with paths divided, hands asunder, Now we have learnt the meaning, you and I.

Hidden in the misty sky, the dark sea under, Hid in those words I spoke, and knew not why—

"Some measure love by gold, By endless time, by soundless sea; But I—I love you well enough To leave you, love, if needs must be."

IMITATION PEARLS.

A Venetian Art That Costs the Lives of Thousands of Little Fishes.

[New York Sun.] "You would hardly think," said a dealer in fancy goods, holding up a string of glass beads as big as a cherry, made in imitation of pearls, "that to get the pearl tint on each one of those little globes the lives of at least fifteen beautiful fish had to be sacrificed would you? But they do, though, although they are made in Venice, and that string represents a catch of nearly 500 fish, and the exhalation of a good many cubic inches of glassblower's breath. I can sell it to you for a quarter and make a fair profit."

"They've been turning out beads like these in Venice ever since 1650. There is a fish in the Adriatic they call the bleak fish, but why bleak I can't say. There is nothing bleak about its appearance. It is a graceful fish, with a glittering armor of silver scales. They are more prolific and swarm in larger schools than herring. One day in 1656 a resident of Venice, Salvator Jacquin by name, placed several of these fish in a small aquarium, to observe their habits. After they had been confined in the water tank for some time, he noticed that the water took on a pearly hue. Believing that this was caused by the scales of the bleak fish, Jacquin tried some experiments with them. He found that water could be so densely charged with the tint from these scales that glass being dipped in it and then allowed to dry had every appearance of a pearl. He coated glass beads with the liquid, and they were really takey for large pearls. The coating would not resist much friction, however, and soon rubbed off of the surface."

"Finding that a great sale could be had for beads made in imitation of pearls if the coating could be made permanent, Jacquin conceived the idea of having the globes blown hollow and then fixing the fish scale liquid to the inner surface. This was a success from the start, and the glass pearl bead business got its first boom. It requires the scales of four thousand bleak fish to make half a pint of the pearl liquid. They are simply removed from the fish, which are as cheap as mossbunkers, and soaked in tepid water. Nowadays a very small quantity of sal ammonia and isinglass is added to the liquid. It is introduced inside the bead by a small tube, and when it is dry, a coating of wax is run over it. Fortunately for the fish, the trade in these beads, pretty and cheap as they are, is not alarmingly large."

The Sadness of Human Life.

[Puck.] Man that is born of woman is small potatoes and few in the hill.

He riseth up to-day and flourished like a rag weed, and to-morrow or the day after the undertaker has him the ice-box.

In the midst of life he is in debt, and the tax collector pursueth him wherever he goes.

He walketh forth in the bright sunlight to absorb ozone, and meeteth the bank teller with a sight draft for \$357.

He cometh home at eventide and meeteth the wheelbarrow in his path, and the wheelbarrow riseth up and smiteth him to the earth, and falleth upon him, and runneth one of its legs into his ear.

He layeth up riches in the bank, and the cashier speculateth in margins and then goeth to Canada for his health.

He sitteth up all night to get the returns from Ohio, and in the end learned that the other fellows have carried it.

He goeth to the trot, and betteth his money on the brown mare, and the bay gelding with a blaze face winneth.

He marrieth a red-headed heiress with a wart on her nose, and the next day her paternal ancestor goeth under with few assets and great liabilities, and cometh home to live with his beloved son-in-law.

A Sermon in Brief.

[Burdette in Burlington Hawkeye.] It is the time of the fish liar. He is even now in our midst. "A poor man is better than a liar," saith the wise man; which goes to indicate that even in the days of Solomon a poor man was about as useless a piece of furniture as could be found in the state, and when a liar was pegged one row below the child of poverty he was clear down; yes, he was 33 degrees below the state house. The psalmist said in his haste, "All men are liars."

And although after saying it he had many years for mature consideration and deliberation, he doesn't appear to have moved a reconsideration. He doesn't say anything about it; he doesn't explain it; he doesn't add anything to it; he doesn't even move to strike out the enacting clause; he just lets the record stand.

But there be hope of a man if he steal, that one short term in the penitentiary and a wholesome fear of another one will cure him. If he be a drunkard, John B. Gough and John P. St. John may reform him. If he be sluggish, he may meet Sullivan some day and experience a change. But if he goeth a fishing he will come home and lie about it.

Gratifying.

[Puck.] A recent scientific theory is to the effect that it is possible under certain conditions to hear colors. We are glad to know this, because when we are walking around at night when it is dark, and we have new clothes on, it will be gratifying to hear the green paint that has just been put on your enslaver's front stoop.

The Coming World's Fair.

[Chicago Times.] The world's fair, at New Orleans, was started as a cotton centennial. The industrial part is now by far the larger one, but there will be a big cotton exhibit nevertheless. Twenty English manufacturers of cotton machinery will make a peculiar and significant display, such as has never been before.

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By Telegraph

Burleigh Made the Break.

PIERRE, Sept. 19.—[Special].—The last vote was as follows: One hundred and sixty five for Raymond, 226 for Gifford, 1 for George Walsh. It was made unanimous. The Missouri slope, except Stark county, stood solid for Bentley until Burleigh county led off in the break for Gifford, which brought down tremendous cheers, followed by the most excitement on both sides ever known in a Dakota convention. Resolutions were passed favoring division; a reduction in the price of government land within railroad limits, opposing material changes in the land laws, and thanking Raymond for what he has done. On the territorial committee for the ensuing two years from the Bismarck legislative district are Messrs. Long and Wheeler, of Morton; Stoyell and Jewell, of Burleigh; Steele and Van Dusen, of Kidder, and Nickens, of Jamestown.

Gifford Nominated.

PIERRE, Sept. 19.—The convention was called to order at 9:10 this morning by the chairman, who announced the following committee on credentials to be adopted. J. G. Hamilton, of Grand Forks, moved to amend the report by substituting the names of R. M. Springer and M. Corson, in Potter county. T. F. Murray and Hiram Walker in McHenry county, E. A. O'Brien and C. D. Clements in Roseau county, H. H. Chase, and Wm. M. Daudeger in Ramsey county. Hamilton's motion was seconded. There appearing to be a purpose to vote down Mr. Hamilton's amendment he supported it by a speech setting forth that in the case of Ramsey county, Lieut. Creel, who contests the regular delegation, never drew a republican breath. Creel was in the republican convention but could not control it, so he bolted. Another delegate said he knew that the man who signed Creel's credentials was not in Ramsey county at the time of the convention, nor for two weeks before and has not been since. "After

AN HOUR OF WRANGLING Hamilton and other dissenters from the majority report consented to withdraw all objections to it, except as to Ramsey county. Moody called for the previous question on the adoption of the majority report, and the report was adopted. Immediately Major Hamilton moved that Steele and Standage be substituted from Ramsey county for the Creel delegation. Adopted almost unanimously. Stewart, from the committee on permanent organization, reported in favor of Judge Corson of Lawrence county for chairman, the temporary secretary to remain the permanent secretary. The report was adopted unanimously, and Judge Corson was connected to the chair and introduced by Temporary Chairman Holridge.

MOODY moved a call of the roll for the purpose of placing names in nomination for delegate. Carried. When Beadle county was called Karl Gerner of Ironwood presented the name of Julius W. Shannon; Stoyell of Burleigh county offered the name of Dr. Wm. A. Bentley of Bismarck; Fowler of Pennington in behalf of Cass county presented John B. Raymond of Fargo. Two more of Fargo seconded Raymond's nomination. Edly of Codington placed in nomination Arthur C. Mellette of Watertown. Howard of S.ink county seconded the nomination of Mellette. Slough of Hughes presented the name of Col. S. W. Laird, of Pierre. Judge Carter, from Lincoln county, offered the name of O. S. Gifford, of Canton. Judge Moody in behalf of Lawrence county presented the name of Samuel McMillers Long, of Morton county, seconded the nomination of Bentley. On motion of Judge Bennett a recess of one hour was then taken.

PROCEEDING TO BALLOT. At the expiration of the hour devoted to the recess, during which lively canvassing was done, the convention was again called to order and on motion it was voted to proceed to ballot for delegate to congress. The first ballot resulted as follows: Raymond 173%; McMillers 32; Mellette 46; Gifford 60%; Shannon 19; Bentley 27; Laird 2; Judge Edgerton 1; Judge Moody 22.

SECOND BALLOT. Shannon 14%; McMillers 33; Edgerton 1; Raymond 170%; Mellette 53%. THIRD BALLOT. Raymond 170%; Mellette 50%; Gifford 97%; Shannon 14%; McMillers 33; Bentley 25. Gifford gains 5 votes; Edgerton gains 1 vote. Fourth ballot, same result.

FIFTH BALLOT. Raymond gained 1, McMillers gained 2, Shannon lost 2%; Mellette lost 1%.

SIXTH BALLOT. Raymond 163%; Mellette 51; McMillers 33; Gifford 97%; Shannon 14. George H. Walsh, of Grand Forks, 12; Bentley 19. There was a break in the Grand Forks delegation, 6 votes going for Walsh and 4 for Raymond and 1 did not vote. Raymond loses 8, Mellette gains 1, Bentley loses 6, Walsh gains 12. Whole number of votes cast, 391.

SEVENTH BALLOT. Grand Forks makes another break by giving back to Raymond the 7 votes received by Walsh. Whole number of votes cast 392, as follows: Raymond 167%; Mellette 55; Gifford 97%; McMillers 33; Shannon 11; Bentley 21; Edgerton 1; Walsh 5.

EIGHTH BALLOT. Raymond gains 2 votes on this ballot over the last, all the rest running the same as the seventh. Mellette loses the 2 votes gained by Raymond.

NINTH BALLOT. Raymond lost 1 vote to Geo. Hand; Shannon 1 to Hand. Walsh 2 to Bentley. The rest the same as on the eighth ballot.

TENTH BALLOT. Raymond gained 8 votes from Mellette, Judge Bennett, of Clark county, gains 2 from Mellette. All others the same as the ninth ballot. Mellette loses 5 votes; Raymond 171%; necessary for choice 197.

THE WINNING BALLOT. On the twelfth ballot Gifford received over 200 ballots and was unanimously nominated amid the greatest excitement, everybody being perfectly wild.

THE PIERRE CONVENTION. HURON, D. T., Sept. 20.—Oscar S. Gifford, who was nominated at the Pierre convention as

delegate to congress, came from Boone county, Ill., to Canton, Dakota, in 1871. Profession, law; age, 41. He is in favor of the division and admission of the territory. Bentley of Burleigh county made the first break, and the Mellette and Shannon forces went to Gifford in a body. The engineering against Raymond was by J. M. McDonald and Big McCoy. Gifford's leaders were Alex. McKenzie, Pettigrew, Edwards, Stoyell, Caldwell of Sioux Falls, McMillers and Moody. Scott of Fargo was moved as a substitute for Edwards on the central committee. Unanimously defeated. When Nickens moved to make Gifford's nomination unanimous several of the Cass delegation cried "no."

An Organization Perfected.

HURON, D. T., Sept. 20.—On the train from Pierre this morning a meeting of the territorial central committee was called in the rear coach. The following members answered to their names: Col. A. C. Mellette, Watertown, chairman; John A. Stoyell and M. H. Jewell, Bismarck; N. E. Nelson, Pembina; H. W. Alexander, Laco; A. W. Edwards, Fargo; J. A. Monroe, Trail; J. Nickens, Jamestown; W. F. Steele, Steele; John Van Dusen, Tappan; F. B. Hughes, Arvilla; J. W. Wheeler and S. K. Long, Blandin; M. H. Kellie, Ashton; E. B. Hanson, Vermillion; G. B. Gamble, Yankton; A. A. Davis, Huron; B. F. Campbell, Sioux Falls; B. N. Welch, Plankinton; M. A. Houghton, Columbia; H. J. Paterson, Matteson; C. F. Johnson, Minneola; S. S. Lockhart, Milbank; A. D. Clark, Custer City; J. A. Pickler, Faulkton; F. M. Hill, Springfield; N. V. Reed, Woonsocket; K. G. Phillips, Seth Ballou, Deadwood; Sam Ray, Lead City; A. S. Stewart, Hot Springs.

All present except those from the Black Hills. Upon the call of W. F. Steele, W. S. Reynolds, of Mitchell, was elected secretary, and S. H. Elrod, of Clark, assistant secretary. Upon motion of Major Edwards the following executive committee was appointed, with Col. Mellette as chairman thereof: Messrs. Gamble, Campbell, Reed, Houghton, Edwards, Long, Hughes and Ray. The chairman was instructed to consult with Judge Gifford and formulate a programme and issue a circular prescribing the duties of the executive committee, which was ordered to convene upon the call of the chairman. The Black Hills were authorized to form a sub-committee with Sam Ray as chairman, and Major Edwards was instructed to convene the North Dakota members to organize a sub-committee for that section. Upon motion it was resolved that in the event of the division of the territory of North Dakota, the sub-committee was deduced an independent committee to have full power to act for the new territory until other arrangements are made by the party, and Colonel Mellette was empowered to act as chairman of the South Dakota committee, which was declared the party machine in case of division. Upon motion of Colonel Steele, Hon. John Van Dusen, of Kidder county, was elected treasurer. Adjourned.

Friend and foe alike shook hands, and the delegates part here to go their various ways, each in the best of humor. Delegate Raymond and his North Dakota allies go north over the Fargo Southern via Aberdeen, and Pettigrew going south with Judge Gifford and friends. At all stations along the line, Judge Gifford was met at the depots by large crowds and heartily cheered.

The Capital Case.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION. YANKTON, D. T., Sept. 20.—The following is a synopsis of the majority opinion of the supreme court of Dakota in the case of the territory against the capital commissioners, involving the location of the seat of government. The opinion is written by Justice Church, of the Deadwood district, and covers sixty-three pages of closely written legal cap. Justice Church is sustained in his ruling by Justices Hudson and Palmer, Justice Edgerton dissenting. This was an action in the nature of a proceeding in quo warrantu, brought to prevent the defendants from exercising certain powers as commissioners for selecting a site for a permanent seat of government and erecting a capitol building for the territory of Dakota, under an appointment of an act of the legislature of the territory, approved March 8th, 1883. All the questions involved are discussed by Justice Church, and authorities cited in defense thereof. He concludes as follows:

"Our conclusion is that the provisions of this act for the selection by commissioners of a suitable location for the seat of government and for the erection thereof of necessary buildings and improvements are a lawful and proper exercise of authority, and that the act in question is in these respects valid and operative. The remaining question is as to whether the designation of the commissioners by name, in the act itself was lawful. The duties of these commissioners are of the most temporary character. Their functions wholly cease with the completion of these duties, and we do not think they can be regarded as 'officers' within the meaning of that section of the organic act referred to."

In conclusion Justice Church further says: "The importance which has been given to this case by the acrimonious contest over the removal and relocation of the capital and the general interest with which the decision of this court was awaited, have suggested the belief that such a presentation of the legal principles upon which our judgment is based as would render them measurably clear to the popular comprehension would perhaps be anticipated, and indeed it was well if our citizens generally were better acquainted with the resources and extent of their political powers. These considerations have led to a somewhat more extended exposition of our views and to a further quotation from the precedent cited than we should otherwise have deemed necessary, since we regard the questions presented, when viewed in their true aspects as free from any considerable legal difficulties, and we have no hesitation in declaring that in our opinion the appellants are lawfully entitled to exercise the duties of their appointment under the act in question. The judgment of the district court must therefore be reversed and judgment given by this court for the appellants upon the pleadings."

Campaign Opened.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Youngstown, O.: The republican campaign in the Mahoning valley, the great iron and coal district of Ohio, opened today by the presence of Gen. Logan Hon. W. D. Kelley, Gen. Noyes and other prominent speakers. The demonstration is the largest ever witnessed in eastern Ohio, the crowd being estimated at from 30,000 to 35,000. Uniformed marching clubs are present from Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Warren, Niles, Girard and a score of other small towns. The industrial display of iron manufacturers was the finest ever wit-

nessed in Ohio. On the fair grounds General Logan and other speakers addressed the people. Tonight there is a monster torchlight procession. Judge Kelley and General Noyes are speaking, Kelley in the open house and Noyes to thousands in the open air. Logan's tour from Rochester, New York, to Youngstown was a continuous ovation. He remains here over Sunday, the guest of C. H. Andrews, and goes to Alliance, Massillon and Canton Monday on a special train on the Pennsylvania company's lines. Tuesday he speaks at Akron; September 25th in Wheeling.

McDonald Talks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The testimony of Alexander McDonald, a capitalist living in this city, will form the basis in the defense of Blaine, which is soon to be published as an answer to the story of the Mulligan letters. Mr. McDonald is a capitalist who originally went from Pennsylvania to the west. He is perfectly familiar with the party history of the Little Rock & Fort Smith railway. He was formerly United States senator from Kansas. McDonald, after a lengthy review of the Fort Smith matter and Blaine's connection therewith, concludes as follows: "When the exact facts in connection with the case are known, the public can only sympathize with Blaine as a victim of sharpers whom he trusted." So far as his official life is concerned, and this is the only part which concerns the public, there is absolutely no relation between it and the railroad transaction. Mr. Blaine knew nothing about the Little Rock & Fort Smith railway, when its grant was before congress, he could not have helped or injured it if he had, as it was passed without opposition. The decision he did make was only favorable to it in that it hastened its consideration by a few days. Later when Caldwell came to him to ask him to sell the lands he did not have a perfect right to do. He afterwards protected his friends from loss, and conducted himself in such an honorable manner throughout that he is entitled to high praise. Russell Sage and certain Wall street dealers might not understand such policy of protecting investors. It is barely possible that Mr. Blaine's course might be sharply criticised in Wall street, but hardly in any other locality.

Earthquake at Detroit.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 2:45 p. m., but did no damage, but frightened many persons in some places, particularly in high buildings. All along Gratiot street the shock was felt very distinctly and men rushed for the street looking about anxiously as if expecting the buildings to fall upon them. The shock lasted ten or twenty seconds with a swaying motion that rattled windows and chandeliers. Boat captains say a noticeable rise in the river was felt in the river at the same time. In the telephone office no shock was felt, while in the same building just across the hall a very perceptible shock was felt. The employees of the Whitney Organ company swear that the building vibrated at least fourteen inches. In the Western Union telegraph building the floor seemed to heave and the operators left their instruments, and the men in the lower part of the building made for the street. In the chamber of commerce the shock was felt on the lowest floor. Jas. Shoken sitting on the ground floor was shaken violently in his chair. The shock passed leaving all in a dizzy mental condition.

Blaine in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Mr. Blaine received a great ovation at the headquarters of the national committee tonight. Fifth avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-ninth streets was crowded with 15,000 people long before 9 o'clock, the hour appointed for Mr. Blaine's introduction. A platform had been erected in front of the parlor windows of the headquarters, and it was tastefully decorated with flags. Promptly at 9 o'clock Mr. Blaine arrived from the Fifth Avenue hotel, accompanied by Senators Hale and Hawley, Col. Geo. W. Hooper, Chairman Jones and Secretary Fessenden of the national committee, Assistant District Attorney A. W. Tenney, of Brooklyn, Ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, Hon. Emory A. Storrs and George Bliss. Mr. A. S. Draper, chairman of the state executive committee, received Mr. Blaine and conducted him to the platform. When Mr. Blaine was recognized by the people a tremendous shout went up and lasted for some time. Mr. Draper introduced Mr. Blaine as the ninth in the honored list of republican presidents. The title caused more cheering and then Mr. Blaine stepped to the front of the platform and said: "To be received by the city of New York is indeed an honor. To be received by such a magnificent demonstration as I see before me touches me deeply and calls for the most sincere and heartfelt thanks. (Cheers.) Your great empirism, this city of New York, represents in its growth and grandeur the United States of America. (Cheers.) It is not merely the chief municipal city of the Empire State—it is the commercial metropolis of the continent, and I consider it to be one of the chief honors of my life to be thus welcomed to its hearty hospitalities. (Cheers.) I renew to you, and impress upon you the gratitude I feel, and the thankfulness that I offer for all that you tender me. (Shouts of you are welcome and continued cheers.) When Mr. Blaine retired, Emory A. Storrs, of Chicago, and United States Senator Hawley and others made short addresses.

Fargo Loyalty.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 20.—At a meeting of republican voters this evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we deprecate the spirit of sectionalism in Dakota, and that the designation of North and South Dakota as far as the common interests of the people of the whole territory are concerned is obnoxious and calculated to arrange one section against another. It is to us impolitic and dangerous. Regretful of John B. Raymond, we cheerfully submit to the combined wisdom of the party of whom we are factors, and heartily endorse the nomination of the Pierre convention—Judge Oscar S. Gifford as delegate to congress.

Democratic Enthusiasm.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 20.—The Hamilton county democrats had one of the largest meetings today and tonight ever held in this county. It is estimated that from 25,000 to 40,000 people were present. The chief interest was in the appearance of Mr. Hendricks. Other speakers present were Allen G. Thurman, Gov. Hoadley and Durbin Wood. Letters of regret were sent by Cleveland and Senator Payne.

Hadley Examined.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The examination before the trial of Henry Hadley, judgment debtor in

the suit of Frank P. Marsh, was continued today before the referee. The plaintiffs desired to know whether the democratic national committee owed Hadley anything for his investigation concerning the Morey letter. The counsel for plaintiff asked the witness if he had any business relations with J. Westley Lyons or Marcus F. Sacira, and witness created some commotion by charging the counsel with being counsel for John I. Davenport, and asking his questions so as to associate the name of the witness with notorious characters. Later on the witness said he had been associated with Davenport at election times and expected to be so connected with that gentleman again. He denied that he was anybody's tool.

Blaine in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—This afternoon Rev. T. J. Carley, Catholic priest at West Point, called on Mr. Blaine and presented him with a gold headed cane voted the republican candidate for president by 1,600 majority at the fair of the West Point Catholic church. Shortly after Father Carley's departure a delegation of Methodist clergymen paid their respects to Mr. Blaine. They represented the churches of this city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Newark. Mr. Blaine lunched with his son Walker and afterward received the employees of the republican state committee, with each of whom he shook hands and conversed a few minutes. A delegation of the Union League club of Philadelphia, also made a visit without any particular formality. At 4 o'clock a committee of fifty of the Union League club of New York, appointed by the league to co-operate with the republican national committee, together with about 550 other members of the club, assembled in the main part of the hotel where Blaine was to meet them. The delegation was headed by Henry Clews, C. M. Bliss and Rev. Dr. Armitage. Charles S. Smith read an address on behalf of the committee, when Mr. Blaine responded as follows: "Gentlemen of the Union League Club: I desire in response to your cordial welcome to express the deep obligations I feel for the courtesy you have shown me by this call. The history of the Union League club of New York is inseparably identified with the most critical period in the history of this nation. No one who followed our national progress for the past quarter of a century can be insensible of the great aid which your organization rendered in the crisis of the civil war. Since the return of peace you have been distinguished by your adherence to sound political principles, and by the weight of your influence you have done much to promote wise legislation and lead public opinion in the hands of safety. I wish again to return my thanks for your kindness and to expressing profound appreciation of kindly assurances you give of your sympathy and support."

Mr. Blaine left the hotel to take the train for Newark, N. J., where he will stop a short time. He was accompanied by Chairman B. F. Jones and Secretary Fessenden of the national committee, S. B. Elkins, Senator Hale, ex-Governor Cornell and P. M. Mailey of Augusta and a delegation from the Philadelphia Union League. The party will proceed tonight to Philadelphia.

Railroad Collision.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 22.—Two freight trains on the Hannibal railroad collided near New Cambria, Missouri, 170 miles east of here, at 3:30 this afternoon. The trains were wrecked and three men, including the engineer of the west bound train were killed, and the conductor of the west bound and one other fatally injured. The names are not yet learned. It is reported that the west bound train was running contrary to orders. The morning passenger trains will not arrive here until this afternoon. Later reports are to the effect that the wounded men will recover. Those killed were Lewis Smith, engineer of the west bound train and two brakemen, one named Davis. The engineer of the east bound train, which was a special train misunderstood orders and hence the accident.

Steamers Burned.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—A fire started in the pantry of the steamer Morning Mail shortly before 2 a. m., and communicated to the steamer Bonanza and United States light house tender Lily lying alongside. All were burned to the water's edge except the Lily, which escaped with the loss of her upper works. The steamers Galt and Shidley were cut loose and floated away and are out of danger. No one is able to tell how the fire originated. The Bonanza and Morning Mail were owned by the Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Big Sandy Packet company. The former was built in 1876 and was worth \$24,000; Morning Mail built two years ago, and valued at \$30,000. Insured in Cincinnati companies for \$20,000 each. The Lily's damage is placed at \$10,000. No lives lost.

Henry Clay's Grandson Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 22.—Hon. H. Clay, who was shot yesterday morning by Andy Wempler, died this morning. Clay was a grandson of the great Henry Clay. Clay went on Hovgate's arctic expedition in 1880, and was a very promising and popular young man. Since his death much indignation prevails, and there is now talk of lynching. Wempler is confined in jail.

Fargo Democrats.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 22.—The democrats of Cass county held a mass convention this afternoon and elected as delegates to go to Sioux Falls, October 1, Dr. Ware, Col. C. Morton, Col. R. A. James, Hon. J. Lowell, Capt. Geo. Egbert N. J. Kelley, Chas. Anderson and Harry O'Neil, not instructed, but believed to favor Col. C. Morton for congress.

A Portland Blaze.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 22.—Fire last night destroyed a whole block, including the Edmond house, the leading hotel of the city. The fire spread with such rapidity that all efforts to save the hotel were unavailing. Total loss, \$100,000. All the guests were saved, among them were Lawrence Barrett, Louis James and wife. They saved their personal effects. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Failures throughout the country for the last seven days reported to R. G. Dunn & Co. For the United States 195; Canada 23; total 218, as compared with the total of 220 last week. This number is nearly identical and the distribution about the same as the previous week.

He Denies It.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 19.—A. S. Temple, late superintendent of the Erie Telephone company

comes out in a card denying the rumors concerning him with the alleged shortages in his office accounts, and challenges the company or any one else to prove that he has been taking the company's money unlawfully.

Two Comets.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The comet discovered September 17th by Dr. Wolf, of Zurich, was observed tonight at Vanderbilt University by Mr. E. E. Barnard. It has a well defined nucleus and a faint, short tail directed away from the sun. The comet discovered by Barnard July 16th was also viewed tonight. It has lately shown a wonderful increase of brilliancy, when according to theory it should almost have fallen from view.

A Factory Burned.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—At 12:30 p. m. fire was discovered on the roof of the drying house of the Middlesex bleaching. It spread with alarming rapidity, and all the outbuildings were soon a mass of flames. At 1:45 the large clock in the tower in the yard fell, throwing burning embers in all directions. The loss to buildings and machinery is \$150,000, stock, \$50,000; insurance \$33,000.

Manager Merrill's Condition.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 22.—Manager S. S. Merrill of the C. M. & St. P. railway is pronounced very poorly, but no fears of his immediate death. His physician is in attendance three times daily and occasionally at night, but the fusion of blood on the brain when the blood vessel broke, which caused the second stroke of paralysis three weeks ago, is thought to be slight.

Jersey's Busted Bank.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 22.—It is stated that the National Bank of New Jersey will lose about \$250,000 by Hill's defalcation and will probably recover \$200,000, while the balance represents the over draft of the president. Comptroller Cannon has authorized the reopening of the bank. Lewis T. Howell was elected president and E. S. Campbell, cashier.

Fire at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The Golden Eagle Clothing House, corner Broadway and Pine streets, owned by Browning, King & Co., New York, was destroyed by fire at 3:40 this morning. Loss on stock estimated at about \$150,000; stock insured for \$110,000. Loss on building slight and fully insured.

They Blowed the "Gopher."

WATERLOO, Ia., Sept. 19.—The postoffice at Charles City was burglarized at an early hour this morning. A hole was drilled in the door of the safe and the lock blown open with powder. The thief got about \$700 in postage stamps and \$300 in money. No clue to the burglars.

They Got Away.

DICKINSON, D. T., Sept. 19.—About 7 o'clock this evening two Montana horse thieves, Clay Leighton and Henry Scott, captured at Miles City and brought here for stealing horses, escaped from jail by prying open the door. Parties are in pursuit.

Homeless Christians.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The Catholic missionary authorities of this city have received advices from Hong Kong stating that the Chinese have destroyed the Catholic chapels in the province of Canton, and that 6,000 Christians in that province are homeless.

Affairs in Egypt

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—Conflicting rumors reach here of the progress of events in the Sudan. According to the latest which were brought from Dongola within the past few days, has gained two victories, and the siege of Khartoum has been raised.

Forest Fires in Ohio.

CHARLTON, O., Sept. 20.—A forest fire is raging two miles from this city. Thousands of dollars worth of damage has already been done.

Soldiers Drowned.

LIMA, Sept. 20.—During the landing at Cerepe division troops three officers and several men were drowned by the upsetting of a launch.

Five Get Away.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Five prisoners in the county jail here bound and gagged the sheriff last night and escaped. One returned and said he was forced to do what he did. The sheriff's injuries are not serious.

Earthquake at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—A very slight shock of an earthquake was observed here between 2 and 3 o'clock, which lasted scarcely more than a second, and was only felt by persons in high buildings.

Murder and Suicide.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 20.—John Lange shot his wife through the head and then shot himself. He is dead, but she may recover. The couple had a quarrel which culminated in the shooting.

Gagged and Robbed.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 21.—The Widow Galt was gagged and robbed in her own house at Heath, last night, the robbers obtaining a large sum of money. No clue to the robbers.

Will Not Accept.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—General Gresham has not yet accepted the treasury portfolio, and it is now expected that he will remain at the head of the postoffice department.

Iowa Visited by an Earthquake.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Sept. 19.—An earthquake was felt here at 2:50 p. m. by printers in the upper story of the Herald office building. It was felt to tremble and waver.

Resigned.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Colonel Dudley, commissioner of pensions, has resigned, and will enter the banking firm of Bateman & Co., of this city.

Copp Nominated.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., Sept. 19.—Rev. Wm. Copp, of Winona, was nominated for congress by the prohibitionists, yesterday, in the Third district.

Death of C. B. Hayes.

TARTON, Sept. 20.—C. B. Hayes, the republican nominee to congress, in the Fifth district, died at Lexington this morning.

Enraged Scorched.

EURICA, Nev., Sept. 22.—Fire today came near destroying the whole city. It raged two hours and destroyed ten buildings, the principal

among them being the Parker house and White Pine bank. Losses, \$70,000; insurance, unknown.

She Took Her Dower.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 22.—A twelve year old girl of Framingham on Friday packed a valise with diamonds amounting to \$75,000 belonging to her mother, a wealthy lady, and started for Boston to meet a young man. She was arrested and the valuables recovered.

Bronson Burned.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 23.—Last night a fire destroyed about half the business part of Bronson, twelve miles from here. Eighteen business houses, two dwellings and several barns were consumed. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Siege Raised.

CAIRO, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from the French consul at Khartoum has been received confirming previous reports of the siege of that city being raised. The dispatch further states that the country in the neighborhood of Khartoum is freed from rebels.

Railroad Accident in Switzerland.

BERNE, Sept. 22.—A serious railroad accident occurred today near Locle, caused by the collision of two passenger trains. One lady was killed outright and sixteen others seriously injured.

Scarlet Fever Raging.

ALBERT LEA, Sept. 22.—The schools of this city have been closed on account of scarlet fever which is raging here. R. Thomas lost one child yesterday and another today from that disease.

Another in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Sept. 22.—A fire at Sand Lake, twenty miles north of here, last night burned about a dozen business places. Total loss \$20,000, insured about half.

Clator Wins.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 20.—The three mile scull race between Edward Clator of Wheeling and Peter Friddy of this place for \$1,000 took place at Bradock course this evening and was won by Clator.

A Large Fire.

PENNINGTON, Ont., Sept. 19.—Seven stores in the Enterprise and Arcade blocks burned. Loss, \$40,000.

Sitting Bull on Politics.

The New York Truth writes of Sitting Bull's first appearance in that city and publishes the following facetious political interview with the great chieftain:

Sitting Bull and his warriors bold created a furore at the Eden Musee last evening, but the crowds that flocked to see him kept at a respectful distance, having in mind his hair raising propensities, and the absence of that article on the pate of Major Hewson, who has the party in charge, acting as interpreter and chaperon, was noticed and facetiously remarked upon.

Once during the evening the famous "Injun" voiced a blood curdling war whoop, and the stampeede that followed beggars description. Men, women and children fled for their lives, falling over one another in their mad rush for safety. Finally quiet was restored and the throng returned. Then the astute warrior smiled a smile, childlike and bland, exclaiming:

"White man run heap fast; him no big Injun. Ugh!"

Our labor agitator reporter, being scant of hair, was instructed to interview Mr. Sitting Bull on the political situation, but to approach him with diplomacy. He did. This is the result. A bottle of firewater acted as interpreter and caused the doughty warrior to smile.

"What do you think of the country of the pale faces as far as you have been?" required the L. A. B.

"Big country; heap big. Pale face like the blades of grass. Injun big chief, too; much fight. Uh!"

The Bismarck Tribune.

Capital City Chips.

Tomorrow night will be a gala night at the skating rink.

The first coat of plastering is nearly finished in the Lamborn hotel.

Workmen commenced grading on Fourth and Sixth streets yesterday.

The Northern Pacific pay car caused the railroad boys to look happy yesterday.

Married on Tuesday by Rev. Pike—B. C. Gibbons and Miss Bess Hegal, all of Dawson.

The tower is being erected on the Sanborn hotel, and the inside work is progressing very fast.

Rev. D. C. Plannett will preach his last sermon for this conference year next Sunday morning.

E. C. Ford & Co. purchased of George W. Weeks lot 4, in block 6, Sturgis' addition, Wednesday for \$450.

The examination of James Pettigrew for attempting to rape Clara Garvey, was postponed until Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Rapid progress is being made by a large force of workmen on C. B. Little's new residence. It is to be completed by November 15.

Any person who wants to join the grand grading bee, grading Fourth and Sixth streets, should see R. B. Mellon immediately.

Mr. A. J. Seymour, the celebrated mind reader of Illinois, will give an exhibition of his wonderful powers at Bismarck this season.

George P. Flannery was seen passing up Main street yesterday with two steel traps. It is supposed he accompanies the hunting party today that goes out to trap wild geese.

The services held in the M. E. church last Sabbath were largely attended and all present greatly appreciated the able sermon of Rev. D. C. Plannett and the fine music discoursed by the choir.

The Park hotel at the Mammoth Hot Springs, Yellowstone Park, will be closed on October 1st and after that time daily trains will be discontinued on the branch road running to the Park. Semi-weekly trips only will be made hereafter.

It is of great importance that Fourth and Sixth streets be graded to the capitol building before frost. Parties having teams idle and desiring to help along the good cause by donating a few days' work should "get there" immediately.

Mandan Pioneer: The Mandan postmaster did not feel particularly anxious to see Raymond returned to Washington. As a matter of fact, if Raymond had had his way, Mandan would not today possess the advantage of having Mr. Briggs for its postmaster.

Mr. A. B. Goodsell of Steele was seriously wounded Saturday last by the explosion of a Winfield rifle cartridge, a small, ragged piece of the shell entering his breast. The wound was probed several times to the depth of four or five inches without any result. It may prove fatal.

S. D. McNeal has on exhibition at his office in the First National bank block a winter radish weighing eight pounds and thirteen ounces, a turnip weighing sixteen pounds, and two summer squashes five pounds each. They grew upon the farm of McCoy and Rockefeller on section 70, township 139, range 74.

Jamestown Alert: It is hoped that the Northern Pacific will do something for the people along the line this winter by making a reduction in freight rates on coal. The fact that they are obliged to bring back hundreds of empty cars from Duluth, from where all the coal coming into this country is shipped, ought to have an influence on the rates charged.

Fargo Argus: "A Lesson in Decency" is the attractive title placed by a St. Paul paper over the arrest of Deputy Sheriff Griffin of Bismarck at the instigation of Eric Von Kessling, who last spring endeavored to run the politics of the territory and was in more or less trouble in this city several times, one of the instances being an assault on Mr. Julech, one of the publishers of the Bismarck Tribune.

Personal.

Isaac Hooper, of Steele, is in the city.

C. B. LaShelle left for the east last night.

Attorney F. V. Barnes is expected home today.

Frank M. Johnson is recovering from his long illness.

David Goodman arrived from Jamestown last evening.

Miss Anne Perry of St. Paul is a guest at the Sheridan.

Mr. J. DeGraff of Mandan visited Bismarck yesterday.

Capt. I. P. Baker returned from St. Paul Wednesday.

Farmer Wallace is rapidly recovering from his late illness.

Chas. H. Stanley arrived in the city from Steele last evening.

V. M. Keene is acting manager of the telephone department.

Policeman O. B. Nichols was able to be on the street yesterday.

City Clerk, Frank La Wall, is expected in the city this evening.

R. C. Meyer and wife, from St. Clairsville, O., are visiting Bismarck.

Col. Lounsbury was registered at the Palmer, Chicago, Monday.

Captain William Harmon left for his home at 27th City, Wednesday.

F. W. Hodgdon from Boston, Mass., is registered at the Sheridan.

A. Hildebrandt of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is stopping at the Sheridan.

Post Trader Gooding and family returned to Fort Lincoln last evening.

S. B. Lawrence and Farmer Sinclair, of Menoken, left yesterday for Iowa.

Otto Fisher and Charles Williams left for the west yesterday on a short business trip.

Warren Carpenter of Mandan passed through Bismarck on last night's west bound train.

Samuel Matthews, former clerk at the Sheridan, passed east last night bound for Fargo.

N. L. Boes, clerk at the Bismarck land office, left for Chicago Wednesday evening on a short visit.

Miss Mosher at the Sheridan who has been seriously ill with fever for several days, is recovering.

Mrs. D. A. Tyler, on Fifth street, wishes all ladies who are interested in painting to make her acquaintance.

Architect Dow, of the Bismarck penitentiary, is expected to-day, when a meeting of the board will be held.

Governor Pierce, Receiver Gilmore, of the land office, and Justice Briggs, dined with Mayor Mead at Mandan, Sunday.

Major Flemming of Fargo, commissioner for North Dakota to the World's Exposition at New Orleans, spent yesterday in the city returning eastward on the night train.

Thos. Hennessy, the solid friend of Geo. Walsh, at Pierre, arrived in the city yesterday. He has a contract on the penitentiary, furnishing pipes, etc., and comes up for settlement with the board.

Geo. H. Davis, the late manager of the telephone department of this city, leaves this morning for Fort Yates to accept a position in the government telegraph office at that place.

His friends in Bismarck regret to see this move. To him, more than anyone else, are the people of Bismarck and Mandan indebted for the excellent telephone service now had. Mr. Davis has worked hard, and it does seem as if Uncle Sam is ungrateful to his subjects to so banish them.

Hospitable Pierre.

Those who attended the Pierre convention will not forget the kind treatment received at the hands of the citizens of Pierre. Unfortunately the building originally intended for the use of the convention had burned down the week before, and an old railroad warehouse had to be substituted. The building was neatly decorated however, and considering the citizens done the best they could, gave general satisfaction. Music during the convention week was furnished by the Rochester band, the excellence of which organization was the subject of general conversation. A grand free ball was given Wednesday evening, and figuring conspicuously on the reception committee, was Henry Blakeley, formerly of Bismarck, agent of the Northwestern Stage and Transportation company. On Thursday evening a grand barbeque was given by the Pierre Press club, and never before in the history of the territory were there so many newspaper men congregated together. The following is a complete list, with the exception, possibly, of three or four:

W. H. D. Bly, Press, Sioux Falls.
Frank L. Cory, Journal, Redfield.
U. M. Thomas, Dispatch, Columbia.
H. A. White, Chicago Times, Chicago.
Eli Johnson, Herald, Highmore.
D. F. Fry, Clarion, Pembroke.
S. A. Armstrong, Eagle, Altam.
S. H. Brownson, Advocate, Howard.
R. D. Hoskins, Sentinel, Bathgate.
W. S. Fowler, Capital, Michigan City.
W. E. Smead, Pioneer, Deadwood.
J. W. H. Drake, Pioneer, Aberdeen.
J. D. McUmber, Journal, Sioux City.
T. V. Eddy, News, Watertown.
A. G. Barnard, Magnet, Rook.
H. M. Williams, Enterprise, Flandrau.
Thomas Vickers, Aurora, Plankinton.
Fred M. Pratt, Times, White Lake.
M. S. Post, Record, Wheeler.
L. E. Davison, Record, Valley City.
Augustine Davis, Huronite, Huron.
C. E. Nevin, Dispatch, White Lake.
Jeff Stockwell, Press, Plankinton.
W. D. Percival, Tribune, Fairbank.
M. H. Jewell, Tribune, Bismarck.
C. C. Frost, Herald, Carson.
Geo. Schlotter, Advocate, Blunt.
A. H. Lewis, Review, Milbank.
Henry Neill, Herald, Big Stone City.
A. L. Carter, Advocate, Canton.
Sam'l George, Hutchinson Record, Olivet.
H. E. Hobbs, Herald, Flandrau.
E. E. Griswold, Exponent, Dell Rapids.
Thos J. Martin, Enterprise, Valley Springs.
Thos J. Martin, correspondent Pioneer Press, St. Paul.

S. A. Travis, Times, Okoboji.
S. D. Cook, Republican, Mitchell.
J. D. Reeves, Groton Independent and Columbia Dispatch, Groton.
C. W. Stanning, Courier, LaGrange.
A. W. Fairbanks, Herald, Appomattox.
C. A. Lounsbury, Journal, Bismarck.
Lauren Dunlap, Inter Ocean, Chicago.
H. O. Besancon, Harold Star.
Mary J. Watson, Harold Star.
C. F. Malabar, Courier, Elk Point.
E. F. Frankham, Times, Okoboji.
O. P. Oonger, Herald, Steele.
R. M. Ewart, Capital, Mitchell.
A. D. Clark, Chronicle, Custer City.
J. M. Elliott, Record, Sturgis.
E. T. Cressy, Leader, Huron.
H. S. Harcourt, Herald, Lisbon.
M. V. B. Scribner, Eagle, Groton.
C. G. Clark, Tribune, St. Lawrence.
E. W. Caldwell, Press, Sioux Falls.
— Johnson, Pioneer Press, St. Paul.
N. C. Nash, Register, Canton.
J. H. Hawk, Herald, Tower City.
John H. King, Register, Chamberlain.
T. C. Taylor, Herald, Alexandria.
E. B. Miller, News, Fairbank.
F. J. Ryan, Times, Blunt.
Geo. W. Hopp, Press, Brookings.
T. K. Long, Pioneer, Mandan.
John T. Blakeman, Vox Populi, Highmore.
Jao C. Boagan, Free Press, Ree Heights.
A. G. Clark, Globe, Dawson.
Geo. R. Lanning, Express, Egan.
C. N. Keith, Tribune, Mellette.
F. J. Holladay, Herald, Irquois.
W. T. Bushnell, Dakota Farmer, Huron.
Chas. F. Buss, Republican, Davidson.
J. Rutan, Pioneer-Register, Salem.
J. Rutan, New State, Montrose.
W. B. Bagges, Gazette, Ipswich.
R. A. Mabe, stenographer Fargo Argus.
Wesley Moran, Leader, Ellendale.
L. H. Wilson, Commercial, Keystone.
H. C. Hansbrough, Inter Ocean, Devil's Lake.
A. T. Packard, Bad Lands Cow Boy, Medora.
D. W. Yorker, Herald, Grafton.
W. E. Cleland, News-Times, Grafton.
J. N. Noracong, Mountain Echo, Olga.
J. H. Douglas, Park River Gazette, Walsh Co.
W. B. Logan, Journal, Wolsley.
H. G. Rising, Sun, Redfield.
H. B. Burke, Capital, Jamestown.
F. H. Adams, Courier, Cooperstown.
G. B. Thompson, Inter-State, Portland.
John Satterlund, Times, Washburn.
F. C. Stowe, Farmer, Howard.
A. W. Edwards, Argus, Fargo.
E. H. Seeley, Tribune, Mellette.
W. C. Brown, Herald, Hurley.
L. H. Wilson, Commercial, Keystone.
Wesley Moran, Leader, Ellendale.
A. B. Vines, Advocate, Holabird.
W. P. Bowen, Press and Dakotian, Yankton.
M. A. Norris, Recorder, Pierre.
J. C. McManmon, Free Press, Pierre.
W. W. Kinne, Free Press, Pierre.
John Johnson, Dakota Register, Spearfish.
Samuel George, Record, Olivet.
W. F. Jones, Enterprise, Sanborn.
G. E. Langer, Signal, Pierre.
C. J. Halper, Signal, Pierre.
A. S. Stewart, Journal, Black Hills.
L. B. Durstine, Transcript New Rockford.
Geo. W. Mathews, Chronicle, Grand View.
N. T. Smith, Times, Huron.
J. W. Hopp, News, DeSmet.
R. W. Luther, News, Conning.
Porter Warner, Times, Deadwood.

Failed.

The doors of the mercantile house of Bobt. Maconider & Co., were closed Wednesday. The firm has been doing an extensive credit business and collections are poor. The farmers are offered such low figures for grain that they are holding for higher prices. Added to this the

firm had had debts running back two, three and four years. The stringency in the money market prevented further extension of paper and the house was forced to the wall. Attachments to the amount of over \$25,000 were filed yesterday. The liabilities of the firm will be something over \$40,000 with assets nominally \$30,000.

McKenzie Interviewed.

The St. Paul Day got hold of McKenzie on his way from Pierre to Bismarck, and applied the reportorial pump with the following result:

"What was the status at the opening of the Pierre convention?"

"Well, when the convention met it was Raymond against the field with a formidable array of opposing candidates, embracing Mellette, Shannon and Laird from central Dakota; Judge Gifford from Southern Dakota, and Dr. Bentley from North Dakota."

"Who managed Raymond's campaign?"

"Nichols of Jamestown, Tamey of Fargo, Root and Davis of Valley City, Col. King of Chamberlain, all directed by Raymond in person."

"What was Raymond a delegate to the convention, as well as a delegate in congress?"

"Yes, he directed the work from the outside until the sixth ballot, when he appeared on the floor of the convention, and was as active as any of us."

"How was Raymond's campaign managed?"

"The result shows for itself."

"Who had the management of Gifford's campaign?"

"B. F. Pettigrew, E. W. Caldwell of Sioux Falls, and the Canton delegation; and it was admirably directed."

"Is there any truth in the rumor that Pettigrew really was in favor of Mellette?"

"No. Pettigrew was for Gifford, first, last and all the time."

"Could Judge Gifford have been nominated without Pettigrew's support?"

"No; nor could any other man in the field."

"Who managed Mellette's canvass?"

"McCoy, Johnson, Eddy, and his home delegation. Mellette went away from Pierre a good deal stronger man politically than when he went there."

"How was Shannon's campaign managed, and by whom?"

"Admirably, by Davis of Huron, and his home delegation generally."

"And Bentley's boom?"

"By the Barleigh county delegation. But Bentley is too conscientious for a politician."

"By the way, what becomes of the McMaisters' boom? was it lost in the blizzard?"

"McMaisters' interests were looked after by Judge Moody, who made the speech of the convention in presenting his name. This canvass was conducted very modestly. No pleading for votes was indulged in. McMaisters said he did not seek the nomination but would accept if the people wanted his services. His campaign was conducted on patriotic principles throughout."

"How did Walsh's name come before the convention when his delegation was instructed for Raymond?"

"By the opposition, for the purpose of breaking the Raymond line and against the protests of Mr. Walsh. Had he come out as a candidate at the critical moment he might have been nominated, provided the Raymond forces had fallen promptly into line. In that event North Dakota would have controlled the nomination."

"What do you know about the organization of the territorial 'central committee'?"

"It was organized on the train between Pierre and Huron yesterday by the election of A. C. Mellette, chairman; John Van Densen, treasurer, and Dr. Reynolds, secretary."

"Who controls the committee?"

"It is a Pettigrew committee throughout."

"How did it happen that Mellette was made chairman when Pettigrew opposed his nomination as delegate if Pettigrew controls the committee?"

"Simply because of his eminent fitness for the place and, perhaps in a measure, out of political courtesy, on account of the strength he developed in the convention for delegate."

"Did the committee take any other action than the election of officers?"

"They also adopted a resolution providing that in the case of the division of the territory at the ensuing session of congress, the members of the committee elect north of the 46th parallel shall constitute the committee for North Dakota, and empowering Major Edwards to call the committee formally together in such an emergency."

"Then it would be still an anti-Raymond committee?"

"You may answer that question yourself."

"Will the democrats put a candidate in the field?"

"That is leading, improper, irrelevant and immaterial as the lawyers say," tartly replied the Dakotian as he relapsed into silence and strode away.

Episcopal Convocation.

The Episcopalians met at Fargo Wednesday and from the Argus it is learned that important business was transacted. The Rev. Wm. D. Walker, bishop of North Dakota delivered an address of which the following is the substance:

"My study shows me a diocese with a territory about 275 miles wide, by 400 in length, and area of nearly 75,000 square miles. The population is estimated at 150,000 white people and 15,000 Indians. There is here and in our sister diocese of South Dakota such a marvel as spectacle of civilization as has not been witnessed in the history of any state or territory since this nation was born; wonderful and marvelous in two part-olans."

"First in its numbers. A large body of aboriginal men have come into this section to remain. Second, in its character. It is not the scum of the east, nor the waifs and strays of Europe that have made Dakota their home. As I roam hither and thither I find everywhere men of ability, men of knowledge, men of self-education, intelligence, education and refinement, from England, from the middle states, from the near west. The rugged Scandinavian, the sturdy Englishman, the northern Scotchman, I find these people the magic young towns that are leaping into being here and there, dotting the prairie with their shacks of clay and shingles, from which they emerge day by day with a stalwart determination to till industriously as rich a soil as the sun ever shone upon. These are the men who are adding to the nation's wealth, to its robust splendor among the kingdoms of the earth."

"I find, too, in our midst men who have met financial shipwreck, but who have the courage to go down to the foot of the ladder and climb through toil and care to standing ground again, and repair lost fortunes. I stand among them and see those men whom I revere and honor. They are the honest and true men. The old time frontiersman, with his bowie knife and hair trigger revolver, have no place here, and God be thanked, we have as yet discovered no

gold or silver mines in North Dakota, and so the reckless miner, with his life in his hand, is not found among these law abiding, generous, energetic, hardy citizens that make up the majority of our population."

"Now, ours must be a robust religion to be useful here and to be accepted of this manliness and vigor which we see about us. I cannot refrain from turning to a theme which is arousing the whole church. It is one that has been heavily on my heart since I first came among you. Of course, a minister has to contend with many hardships, but I do not think that means the want of bread. The laborer is worthy of his hire. I say, as your bishop, that the salary of the clergy is insufficient; it is unworthy of his office and unworthy of the people of God. Each house of God should build a parsonage for the minister. This shall be my theme continually. Sermons will be better if this is done. A man free from any pecuniary care, can preach a much better sermon. I have learned with sorrow that the rectors of some of our parishes are never promptly paid. I have known of clergymen having to go from house, with hat in hand, and collect his salary in fragments."

The subject of women workers in the church was next discussed, and he thought too much work was given for them to do. It was not right for the ladies to act as the vestry. Women would work. That was demonstrated by those women in Judea who ministered to the Savior and never left his side or his service even in death."

"I have no plans of work to present at this convocation; I am endeavoring to study the field. The time is coming when we must recognize the need of at least one educational school for girls. I have not felt that such an institution for boys is a question of the present or near future. With the noble institution in charge of the bishop of the diocese of Minnesota, in our twin town across the river, it would be unwise to start an institution of our own."

The bishop closed by stating that he had not as yet decided upon his place of abode, but would perhaps be ready to announce it next January. He thanked the citizens of Dakota for the many kindnesses shown him, and stated he was very much pleased with his new field.

Rainfall and General Cereal Crops.

The relation of the rainfall to the distribution of our grain production is on several accounts a matter of great interest, says the American Elevator and Grain Trade. From official reports it is found that over ninety-two per cent of our wheat is grown where the annual rainfall is above twenty-five inches; sixty-two per cent where it is between thirty-five and fifty inches; and over twenty-eight per cent with an annual rainfall of forty to forty-five inches. The important wheat region of California has less than twenty-five inches annual rainfall, but the rains come at the most favorable time for the grain. Nearly half of all our wheat is grown where the rainfall during the growing season is not over twenty-five inches. Over sixty five per cent of all our Indian corn grows where the spring and summer rains do not exceed twenty-eight inches, and ninety eight per cent where it is between fifteen and thirty inches during the growing season. Corn is emphatically a hot weather plant, and will not thrive in Europe, where the summers have less bright sunshine, though the rainfall seems more favorable than in this country. Four-fifths of the national oat crop is grown where the mean annual rainfall is between thirty and forty inches, and the spring and summer rains range between fifteen and twenty-five inches. Oats like a cooler climate than corn. Barley has the widest range of climate of all cereals, and the greatest production is with an annual rainfall of fifteen to twenty inches—much less than that required by other grains.

New Salem Notes.

Dr. Gorschel, of Chicago, arrived Sunday last, with a car of emigrant movables. The doctor will make New Salem his permanent home.

Mr. Dolen, formerly of Sims, has brought his family to New Salem, where he intends to locate for the present and do a carpenter's business.

Mr. Albert, of New Bremen, Ill., arrived at New Salem, Monday, with his family and a car of immigrant outfit. He has a homestead about twelve miles north of here.

Messrs. Ethel Bros. arrived here Monday with an immigrant car from Waukegan, Wis. Two thousand acres of land lying north of here is what they intend to bring under cultivation with the aid of a steam plow. They mean business on a large scale.

The bridge across the Knife river at Mercer will be completed this fall.

The country between New Salem and Mercer is being rapidly taken up by new settlers, and it would be well for the Northern Pacific company to consider the practicability of putting in a branch road to connect the two places. It would open up to settlement a vast extent of fine farming lands.

The average attendance of scholars at the district school has been thirty-four. Miss E. Nohl, the teacher, is well pleased with their general deportment and predicts a larger attendance in the future.

Mr. Sawyer, of Mandan, stopped a week amongst us, the guest of H. E. Saow.

The sermon delivered by Rev. Hoch last Sunday, made a great impression on the audience, and could alone have come from a really good man.

Messrs. Konemann, Bamberg Wood and others of Mercer, run down last Saturday with teams and took back a lot of lumber from Nohl Bros. & Co.

Ferd Goeple's family has increased by the addition of a little girl. Ferdinand says "it's all right."

An Excellent Idea.

A resolution is now being published declaring that it is necessary to grade among other streets Fourth and Sixth streets leading to the capitol building. The mayor and council are doing all that could be expected of them, but as an ordinance must be passed after a certain time, and then proposals for work advertised for, it will be seen that cold weather will have arrived before the grading can be prosecuted in due form of law. Mr. B. B. Mellon, one of Bismarck's wide-awake business men, has studied this matter, and as a solution of the matter, has hit upon an excellent idea. As the heaviest tax payers will have to pay the bulk of the expense in any event, and as it is very essential that these two streets be graded before cold weather, he proposes that the work be done by donation, on the good old-fashioned "bee" plan. To this end he started out yesterday to interest others in the enterprise. He puts in five teams and five men himself. Stoyell and Malloy put on two teams and two men, Thomas Fortune puts on two teams and two men, L. N. Griffin puts on a team and man and besides devoting his time in superintending the work, he being an old time railroad grader. Mr. Mellon will also circulate a petition and receive subscriptions for the prosecution of this

work. He will give the matter his personal attention, which is sufficient guarantee that two excellent thoroughfares to Dakota's new capital will be ready for use when occasion demands. The enterprise is a commendable one, and in no other way could the work be finished before frost. Dirt will begin to fly to-day, the city engineer being on the ground to give the grades.

The Coming Tournament.

Fargo Republican: "That the firemen's tournament will be a success seems already assured. Chief Fenton received this morning a letter from E. H. Conner, foreman of the Banner hook and ladder company of Bismarck, stating that they would be here in force and make an effort to win every prize. The chief also received this morning for the North Dakota Firemen's association from Ramsey & Co., Seneca Falls, N. Y., one aqueojet, one hydro-net, one nickel-plated trumpet and a fireman's lantern, which will be offered as prizes during the tournament. These beautiful gifts of Ramsey & Co. are now on exhibition at A. Cantieny's and will be well worth winning. Workmen commenced yesterday preparing the race course and putting the grounds in order, and as soon as this is completed they will begin the erection of seats. Everything is progressing satisfactorily, and the prospects for a successful tournament are growing brighter every day."

Thompson's Stroll.

Four weeks ago I saw the moon over my left shoulder while coming up the Columbia river on my way homeward. I then thought of the superstitions of the world, and felt the effects they must have produced upon the superstition that then controlled humanity. I knew there was nothing but the idea in it, and this idea having been contradicted a thousand times by experience, was no great source of annoyance. I traveled on through a wonderful source of observation and beneficial information without any bad luck or disaster whatever. So that I was forced to conclude that the accident of seeing the moon over the left shoulder was no more disastrous than starting on Friday provided you "had a good ready."

But all this was brought to mind by a little stroll I took this evening through a small portion of our city.

While walking on an elevated portion of the beautifully commanding situation we occupy, with the wide spread bottom land covered with green, untended sward, and along the majestic Missouri, surrounding this inimitable newly mown meadow with hay stacks innumerable, dotting it all over, was the immense forest some of the foliage of which had assumed the beautifully variegated tint of the "sere and yellow leaf," while most of it was as green as in mid summer. This, owing to its distance, lent enchantment to the scene. And by the aid of this enchantment, with the accidental discovery of the new moon over my right shoulder, although the sun now vertical on the south side of the equator was scarcely down, I had a fair opportunity of seeing what existed around me. Every window was full of flowers, every garden or lot in front of houses was ornamented with profuse beds of the most showy and attractive geraniums, pansies, petunias, pink, verbena, chrysanthemums, and other flowers peculiar to a more southern climate. All in a state of perfection, in this—thought to be—borean climate.

Thinks I to myself, no man could ever say more truly or feelingly, "it is good to be here."

The Militia.

The Governor's Guard, (Company A) was exercised in the evolutions of a company drill on Main street, Tuesday evening. This company shows marked improvement considering the short time in which it has received military instruction. The company appointed a committee to arrange a series of entertainments for the winter which should be encouraged and patronized, as it should be remembered that it is upon the "citizen soldier," when the civil power has failed, that the city and territory will rely for the vindication of its laws and institutions imperiled from whatever cause, and that while the soldier has lost none of the characteristics or duties of a citizen, he has assumed such further obligations as imperatively demand of him a conduct which shall inspire confidence and respect of the people. That while the soldier perfects himself in military science he assists in the diffusion of peace and the maintenance of our laws.

New Plans Just Received.

The following plans have been recently recorded at the Bismarck Land office, which are being rapidly filed upon:

McIntosh county, outside of railroad limits, township 130, ranges 69 and 70.

Emmons county, township 130, ranges 75, 76, 77 and 78; near Winona, township 131, ranges 77 and 78; township 136, ranges 75 and 76.

Logan county, township 135, range 67; township 136, ranges 68, 69 and 70.

Barleigh county, township 137, ranges 75, 76 and 87, southeast of Bismarck.

Morton county, township 137, range 80, south of Fort Lincoln.

Williams county, north of Richardson, township 144, range 92.

Stark county, south of Richardson, township 138, ranges 92 and 93